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COURT-MARTIAL OF MARINES ORDERED IN HAITI EPISODE

Secretary Daniels Also Calls Gen- eral Court of Inquiry to Go Into Entire Record of the United States Forces in Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Immediate court-martial of officers and men of the United States marine corps who have been charged with "indiscriminate killing" of Haitian natives was ordered by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on his return to Washington yesterday.

The order of Secretary Daniels followed the publication of Maj.-Gen. George Barnett's report, and the submission to the Secretary of a report compiled after an investigation conducted on the scene by Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant United States marine corps, and his ranking officer, Brig.-Gen. S. D. Butler.

Orders have been sent to marine headquarters in Haiti to confine such officers and men as are charged with being implicated in illegal conduct and to take strict measures to prevent their escaping.

In addition to ordering the trial of those against whom there is evidence, the Secretary of the Navy issued an order yesterday for the convening of a general court of inquiry to go into all the facts relative to the behavior of United States marines since they landed in Haiti to preserve order.

Composition of Board

The board of inquiry, which will start functioning next week, is composed of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Rear Admiral J. H. Oliver and Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton. Major-General Barnett, whose confidential letter to Col. John H. Russell, commanding the marines, in October, 1919, was the beginning of the sifting of charges, was summoned to Washington from his home in Chicago to testify before the board.

Colonel Russell conducted the inquiry as ordered and sent a copy of his findings to Washington on March 13, 1919, but the copy was never received at the Navy Department. There is some suspicion that the report was tampered with in the mails.

It was not until Major-General Lejeune and Brigadier-General Pendleton were sent to Haiti in August that a copy of the report was secured. The inquiry conducted by them substantiated the statement made by Colonel Russell and showed that a lamentable situation existed in northern Haiti, particularly in the Hinche-Maisadieu district, where orders of the commandant of marines were disobeyed by officers in charge of the gendarmerie.

Secretary Daniels was not able to state yesterday how many men would be court-martialed, but he is determined that the guilty parties shall be punished, as the conduct of a few men and officers had put "a stain on the good name and the excellent work" of the marine corps in Haiti.

The Russell Report

Colonel Russell's report said in part:

"1. From a careful reading and study of the attached testimony, statements and other papers, I am reluctantly forced to the opinion that Maj. Clarke E. Wells, former gendarmerie department commander in northern Haiti, is responsible for the conditions in northern Haiti as found by Brigadier-General Catlin on his inspection of the Hinche-Maisadieu districts in March, 1919, if such conditions were not actually due to his orders and instructions.

"2. I am further of the opinion that these gendarmerie officers under Major Wells' command who were enlisted men in the marine corps, on duty in said districts, were acting in accordance with what they believed to be the policy of their department commander.

The report of Major-General Lejeune and Brigadier-General Pendleton said in part:

"In our opinion the evidence obtained by us and by the board of investigation establishes the following facts, viz:

"(A) The abolition of corvée, or enforced labor on the roads by the people of Haiti, which had been in effect under the supervision of the gendarmerie of Haiti in accordance with the rural code of that country since 1916, was directed in an order issued by the commandant of the gendarmerie, to take effect on October 1, 1918.

Order Not Obeyed

"(B) The order was not obeyed at Hinche and Maisadieu.

"(C) The unauthorized corvée continued until March, 1919, when it was stopped by Brig.-Gen. A. W. Catlin, U. S. M. C., the then brigade commander, who made a personal investigation of conditions at Hinche and Maisadieu at that time.

"(E) Nearly all the witnesses examined stated it to be their opinion that the serious bandit situation in the vicinity of Hinche was badly handled by the officer who commanded the gendarmerie in the Department of North Haiti. A number of these witnesses also stated that the above mentioned officer gave his subordinate officers orders to report 'Everything quiet' in spite of the fact that collisions with the bandits were fre-

quently taking place. These witnesses also stated that, in their opinion, this officer desired to conceal the true state of affairs from his superiors so as to prevent the gendarmes being superseded by the marines, who, at that time, were concentrated at Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien. Some evidence indicates that his orders to officers were partly responsible for illegal executions and continuance of corvée.

Illegal Executions

"(F) During the months of November and December, 1918, and January, 1919, several bandit prisoners (names unknown) were illegally executed at Hinche by gendarmes acting under orders of the gendarmerie officers; and there is strong evidence that Garnier Jean, the notary at Maisadieu, was killed by the gendarmerie officer on duty at that place.

"We deem it appropriate to state at this time that the conduct above outlined is not indicative of the general state of affairs in the gendarmerie of Haiti, but that it constitutes an exception to the general rule of good conduct on the part of its officers and men."

Secretary Daniels believes that the statement made by Major-General Barnett to Colonel Russell, which was of a confidential character, exaggerated the situation.

MR. ASQUITH STATES POLICY ON IRELAND

Former British Premier Denies That England Would Be En- dangered by Granting Ireland Status of the Dominions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—At a great rally of Scottish Liberals in Ayer, on Thursday night, Herbert H. Asquith, former Premier, reassured his supporters as to his plans for Dominion Home Rule for Ireland. He ridiculed Mr. Lloyd George's statement that, if Ireland were allowed to have an army, Great Britain would be forced to retaliate by the adoption of conscription, and, as to his own proposal, that Ireland should be allowed to have a navy on the lines of other self-governing dominions, he disclosed that the conditions settled by the Imperial Conference of 1911, over which he presided, arranged that dominion navies, sanctioned by Act of Parliament, should exist only for the definite purpose of local and imperial defense on terms agreed upon by the Imperial and Dominion governments. The officers are also officers in the Royal Navy, serving only a portion of their careers in the Dominion navy.

In all international matters their officers must obey the instructions of the Imperial Government. In time of war dominion governments agreed to transfer their fleets bodily to the control of the British Empire. It was firmly understood, Mr. Asquith said, "quite apart from this last agreement on our naval relations with the self-governing dominions, that the Imperial Navy is to have free access to, and unrestricted use of, all their ports for all naval purposes."

It was on these terms that he would agree to give dominion self-government to Ireland, and Ireland would be content to be put on the same footing as other dominions of the Crown. Mr. Asquith recalled Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's grant of self-government to the Transvaal as an example, and reminded the audience of Mr. Balfour's objections to what he characterized as "an audacious experiment"; but results has certainly justified what seemed to be an unparalleled and hazardous step.

Mr. Asquith concluded by stating: "Our credit is founded upon reason and upon experience. The British Empire, as it stands today, is the best indication. We must bring Ireland, the one exception, within the circle."

In discussing the question of coming to an agreement with Ireland, he pointed out that there are some 70 or 75 elected representatives of the Irish people, now in existence, who have never taken their seats at Westminster. "It is absurd, childish, pedantic, futile to think that you will ever arrive at a settlement of this question, except by honest fair negotiations."

BULGARIAN ENVOY

ARRIVES IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—General Savoff, Minister Plenipotentiary of Bulgaria, has arrived in Paris. He emphasized the entire change in the attitude of his country. The men responsible for the war were actually imprisoned and would be judged. Only one desire now animated Bulgaria; to regain the confidence of the European Powers, and particularly the confidence of its neighbors.

He expressed satisfaction that the relations with Rumania were excellent, and soon it was hoped to gain the friendship of Jugoslavia. For the moment, Bulgaria does not seek to become a member of the "Petite Entente." Bulgaria, owing to lack of capital and the consequent idleness in the industries, is not in a position to pay her debts, and it is anticipated that a request for a loan will shortly be made.

GERMAN CONCERN AT ALLIED PLANS

Protest Raised in Berlin Against Alleged Allied Intrigues In- volving Cancellation of the Proposed Geneva Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—A storm of protest was raised tonight in the German press against the alleged intrigues of France and Belgium to persuade Great Britain to agree to the canceling of the proposed Geneva financial conference. The Moderate Socialist organ, "Vorwärts," accuses the Allies of proposing to perpetrate a gross breach of faith as regards Germany.

Another object which continues to arouse discussion among the public and the newspapers is the proposed direct negotiations on indemnities and reparations questions between France and Germany. Various German newspapers call on the government to publish the text of the proposals, especially as garbled accounts are stated to have been published in Paris.

On inquiring in government circles today, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that unnecessary mystery had invested the German proposals to France, which were merely a repetition, in a summarized form, of the proposals submitted by the Allies at Spa, among others, that the German indemnity should be payable, partly in cash, partly in goods, in annual installments spread over a series of years. Incidentally, it was proposed to France that direct negotiations between the two countries should take place at Baden-Baden. No answer has yet been received from France, but it is expected that Charles Laurent, the French Ambassador, who returns here from Paris at the end of the present week, will bring it with him.

In the meantime, it is understood that the German Government, not content with the general proposals submitted to France, has instructed a staff of experts to draw up a detailed scheme for payment of indemnities and reparations.

Belgian Proposal

Premier Seeks Mr. Lloyd George's Approval of Brussels Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Belgian Premier, Leon Delacroix, has just concluded a short visit to London. The latter part of the visit was curtailed owing to the necessity for his immediate return to Belgium on matters of importance. The object of Mr. Delacroix's visit has been to bring about closer relations between Belgium and England; also to gain the approval of Mr. Lloyd George to a proposal made by Mr. Delacroix that the next meeting of the League of Nations should take place in Brussels, and not in Geneva, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in response to inquiries made in authoritative Belgian quarters.

It has not yet been definitely decided where the conference shall be held; but it is thought that Belgium opinion, supported by that of France, will gain the assent of Mr. Lloyd George to Brussels being named. By deciding on Brussels, the Reparations Commission will be greatly assisted owing to the close proximity to the scene of action. The committee to decide the total amount of the German indemnity will consist of experts from the commission, rather than government officials.

It is stated that the visit has been marked by great cordiality on both sides; Belgian expectations have been quite fulfilled; and many slight misunderstandings have been cleared away. One of these latter was the action of the Belgian Government in permitting munitions to pass through Belgium, from France, on their way to Poland. At one time it was stated that this matter assumed such threatening proportions, owing to the differing views held by the British and French governments, that the resignation of the Belgian Cabinet was narrowly averted.

Another point where Belgium does not see eye to eye with England is on trade relations with Bolshevik Russia as long as the Soviet Government has Moscow retains its seat by present methods of terrorism. By withholding from trading, the end of the present state of affairs in Russia is considered by the Belgian authorities to be a matter of a few months. Meanwhile Belgium is rapidly getting on her feet. Everybody is working hard. Reconstruction and rebuilding is proceeding in a marvelous manner, and, it was stated, through the absence of labor troubles, the government's hands are left free to direct the affairs of the nation without interference.

In conclusion, it was stated that Belgium and many other nations of Europe are anxiously watching to see if America is going to join the League of Nations. Consolation is felt in her moral support from without, which is considered of greater value than a reverse from a nation within the League.

SYNDICALIST STRIKE AT THE PARIS OPERA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A curious strike has resulted in the closing of the Opera, where Vincent d'Indy's "Légende de Saint Christophe" was to have been played. The dispute broke out between the personnel and management, and not only the ordinary stage hands were involved, but the musicians, singers, dancers—indeed, all grades from conductors of the orchestra and leading stars to program sellers.

An agreement was come to concerning salaries, but other questions were reserved for further negotiations. It is on these questions that there is now a complete breakdown of negotiations. They concern the management of the Opera. It was proposed by the strikers to set up a sort of soviet, comprising girls and machine men, which would have considerable powers, even to approval or disapproval of the choice of a conductor and the number of foreign singers engaged.

The syndicalist committee which has introduced this method of strike in the theater has already won some notable successes at the Opera Comique, Odéon, and other Paris theaters. But the Opera management stands out, and the famous house is closed. It is believed that it may remain closed for a long time.

BOLSHEVIST MOVE IN ITALY A FAILURE

Attempt to Hold Up All Indus- tries for Two Hours to Force the Government to Recognize Soviet Russia Collapses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Leaders of the Socialist Party and the General Confederation of Labor published a joint manifesto in the newspaper "Avanti!" ordering manifestations to take place on Thursday in every town in Italy with the object of forcing the government to recognize Soviet Russia. The manifesto stated that a general strike of railway workers was assured for Thursday. This attempt of the Italian Bolsheviks to stop national life for two hours on Thursday, however, failed almost completely. At Rome, railway and tramway works alone ceased work. The workers at Turin remained in their establishments without working, and at Naples no cessation of work took place. Suspension of work, however, was complete at Milan.

A telegram from Trieste to the "Ida Nazionale" states that groups of Socialists attacked and injured a number of Nationalists because the latter endeavored to prevent a pro-Russian demonstration. The Nationalists entered the offices of a Socialist newspaper, smashed the printing machines and burned the building. The "Giornale d'Italia" states that, during the stoppage of trains, a train from Naples, by which the Duchess of Aosta and Prince Amedeo were traveling, stopped four miles from Rome. The Duchess and Prince left the train and reached Rome on foot.

According to telegrams to the "Tribuna," during a demonstration at Milan one person was killed and, at Bologna, four were killed and 14 wounded.

During the elections at San Giovanni in Apulia, a conflict took place between the Socialists and the troops. Nine persons were killed and 21 wounded.

AUSTRALIA WELCOMES GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Friday)—Lord Forster, the new Governor-General of Australia, is receiving a most cordial reception in Sydney. He created a favorable impression both here and in Melbourne. At a levee on Thursday, he received addresses, and, in reply to a civil address, said that Australia was free to sever the tie with the Mother Country and the rest of the Empire. Yet she stands an empire-partner in the freest partnership the world has ever known. The deed of partnership was not written on paper, but engraved in the hearts of the people.

SOVIET NOTE ON PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a note from Leonid Krassin, the Soviet representative, stating that the Russian Government is prepared to start the immediate exchange of prisoners and is in a position to deliver English prisoners very soon. The exchange will take place across the Finnish frontier. No definite date has been fixed for the exchange.

RUMANIAN MISSION IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Take Joneescu, Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Titulescu, Rumanian Minister of Finance, along with Mr. Stoccescu, councillor of the Rumanian Legation in Paris, arrived in London on Thursday night on an important mission to the British Government.

LIQUOR ADVOCATES FORCE CAMPAIGN

Efforts to Discredit Enforcement Work of Law Officers Result in Widespread Dissemination of Half Truths and False Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The number of stories indirectly attacking prohibition appearing in the daily newspapers is constantly increasing. The most of these stories are directed against the Internal Revenue Bureau and the prohibition commissioner. Some of them contain a modicum of truth; others are without foundation. Now and then the internal revenue commissioner or the prohibition commissioner finds it expedient to deny the truth of these stories, but it would be impossible to follow them all up with denials.

The source of these articles seems difficult to find. One is inspired here and another suggested there. But, although they do not emanate from a labeled press bureau, officials are beginning to draw the deduction that there is some connection between them and the large number of paid agents of the liquor interests now in Washington. Not only is this widespread propaganda tending to create distrust regarding the feasibility of enforcing the law, but agents and employees of the government are being tampered with, making it doubly difficult to discover the origin of the leaks and mis-carriage of enforcement plans. A part of the energy and effort that should be available solely for the enforcement of the law has had to be directed to investigation of the machinery supposed to work solely for that end.

Many Rumors Current

One of the favorite items that find their way into public print is that in regard to the alleged resignation of persons connected with the enforcement of prohibition. Yesterday it was reported that John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, "was tired of his job" and going to retire. A nameless official was quoted as saying that "if he was Kramer he would resign on general principles." It was promptly denied at Mr. Kramer's office and at the Bureau of the Internal Revenue that Mr. Kramer had given any indication of resigning. The resignation of Jougth Shouse, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was also linked up with the alleged failure of enforcement as a cause by the mongers of that sort of news, although it was declared that it had not the remotest connection with it.

Another story is that setting forth the need for new legislation, and giving the alleged program agreed upon by the drys or by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The latest one appeared in a Baltimore paper yesterday morning, and was copied in a Washington paper in the afternoon, purporting to give the proposition with which the prohibition enforcement bureau of the treasury would go before Congress. Some of the items will probably form a part of the program of the bureau, but as a matter of fact, officials of the bureau and all friends of prohibition have been very chary of telling what they expected to ask in the way of legislation. Yet a few days there appears somewhere in the press a story elaborating this theme. Why, it is asked by responsible officials, is there such a desire to make known in advance what action those responsible for the enforcement of the prohibition law are going to take in regard to asking for future legislation?

Much Gratuitous Advice

Still another indulgence of the unseemly advocates which are spreading reports about prohibition enforcement, consists in making gratuitous

plans for the prohibition officials. A few days ago an elaborate one was outlined for the searching of foreign vessels; a little later there was another about Commissioner Kramer diverting all regional enforcement officers of powers to issue permits. Both of these were denied.

Leaks in the service have been a source of anxiety to the officials charged with prohibition enforcement. Premature statements have been obtained, even in Washington, and in the investigation that has been carried on regarding conditions in Chicago and San Francisco for several weeks one of the great difficulties has been to find where the weak spots in the service were and where pressure from the liquor people was being exerted most strongly.

SOVIET APPEAL TO GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Disturbances Mark Speech of Mr. Lenine's Delegate Asking Independent Socialists to Join the Moscow International

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—More angry scenes marked the debate this morning at the Independent Socialist congress at Halle, in one instance the delegates nearly coming to blows. Yesterday's speech by the Bolshevik delegate, Mr. Zinovieff, occupied four hours, his attacks, and his defense of terrorist methods irritating specially the Moderate Socialists present.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Stormy scenes marked the continuation of the Independent Socialist congress today at Halle, when, in the presence of Moscow's representatives, the debate was resumed on the point as to whether Nicholas Lenine's conditions for the party's admission to the Third or Communist International should be accepted or rejected.

Mr. Dittmann, one of the moderate leaders, led the opposition to affiliation with Moscow, and, in an impressive speech, which met with stormy interruptions from the extremists, denounced Sovietism, as he saw it, in practice recently in Moscow, as a negation of democracy.

He said, amid cheers and counter-cheers, that the German workers would never agree to the practice of mechanical obedience exacted by the Moscow leaders. Socialism could not be achieved by power, but was achieved by a prolonged education campaign.

Excitement among the delegates increased during the speech in reply, delivered by Mr. Lenine's representative, the Russian Bolshevik, Mr. Zinovieff, who came specially from Moscow to urge the delegates to accept the conditions and join the Communist International. He denounced the theoretical Socialists as being the real safeguards of Capitalism and said they were to blame for the world revolution not yet having taken place. The Socialist newspapers in Germany, said the Russian delegate angrily, instead of forwarding the world revolution, had hindered it. Enthusiasm was needed, and such enthusiasm had been lacking among the German Socialists.

Toward the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Zinovieff vigorously defended the terrorist methods employed by the Soviet Government.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Horace Rumbold, present British Minister at Warsaw, has been appointed to be High Commissioner at Constantinople. On resumption of diplomatic relations with Turkey, he will become British Ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

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Illustrations—Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop at Ezeroum

UNITED KINGDOM IS NOW ON THE EVE OF GREAT COAL STRIKE

Failing Last Hour Concessions From Government, Miners' Leaders Declare Strike Will Inevitably Begin on Monday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, in replying to the letter of Robert Smillie, the miners' president, announcing the decision of the miners to strike, concludes with the words: "Upon our part, we have explored, and are still ready to explore, every avenue that might lead to a peaceful solution of this difficulty, and I can only express my profound regret that the proposals, which all must regard as supremely reasonable, have today received a final rejection at the hands of your conference."

Elsewhere in his letter, the Premier points to the struggling peoples of the continent of Europe, who are today dependent on the supply of coal which this country is able to give them, and to the privations and hardships which cessation of this supply will bring them.

After outlining the conciliatory proposals made by the government, and supported by Mr. Smillie and other leaders of great prominence in the Miners' Federation, he states that the whole country must deplore the fact that Mr. Smillie's advice has not been followed. In facing the trials which the miners' decision has imposed upon the people, the country will no doubt be fortified by the fact that the proposals made by its elected government have received the support of the most responsible and experienced minds within the Miners' Federation.

Government's Lost Opportunity

Several of the best informed of the miners' leaders expressed the conviction to the Labor representative of The Christian Science Monitor after the conference, that unless the government makes a last hour concession of a 2s. increase, a strike on Monday is inevitable. They also declared that the government lost a golden opportunity a fortnight ago of bringing about the most promising coal settlement ever reached.

They said: "If the government had agreed to give a 2s. increase on the understanding that both owners and men would be held strictly responsible for improving the output, we should have had no difficulty whatever in persuading the men to cooperate. It would have removed all the effect of the constant allegations that the men were chiefly responsible for the low output, and only those who understand the peculiar psychology of the miners can realize what that would have meant in the creation of greater good will."

"As it is, the datum line offered aroused suspicions that the government and owners intend to govern wages in future by output, while they themselves largely controlled the factors on which the output depends. These suspicions, combined with a growing irritation at delays in the negotiations, have raised the wave of strike feeling which has swept aside those of us who have striven hard for peace."

Men's Determined Attitude

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured that if the men once come out, they will be prepared to wage a long and bitter struggle. On the other hand, it is inconceivable that peace efforts will not be speedily renewed. It is stated that the miners do not intend to approach the "tripartite alliance," which includes the miners, railwaymen's and transport workers' unions, again. The combined conference three weeks ago resulted in a break-up of the alliance, so far as this dispute is concerned, and Robert Smillie's disappointment and the subsequent peace efforts were largely due to this fact. If the coal strike begins, however, it is probable that sections of the railwaymen and transport workers, who are restless on other grounds, may give trouble to their executives.

WORLD BUREAU OF EDUCATION APPROVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—At a League of Nations conference at Milan on Thursday, the proposal of the British representative, Mr. Barnes, to establish an international bureau of education was approved. The commission for economics voted a resolution in favor of free exchange, abolition of war taxation, and removal of all hindrances to commerce.

The conference also set up a commission to examine the demands of Russia, China, and Jugoslavia. This commission subsequently dealt with questions relating to Bessarabia, Shantung and the Adriatic. An order of the day was voted by the commission expressing the opinion that all states, large and small, should be admitted to the League, including enemy states. On Wednesday, the conference appointed six commissioners, first to deal with standing orders; second with propaganda; third with judicial matters; fourth with disarmament; fifth with economics; and sixth with political problems.

GRAVE WARNING TO POLES BY LEAGUE

Polish Representatives in Paris Informed That League May Intervene If Lithuanian Town of Vilna Is Not Evacuated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish representative, having been gravely warned by Leon Bourgeois, president of the Council and Auguste Waldegrave, representing Lithuania. The Lithuanian delegation leaves England this week, and will proceed to Paris and Rome, where meetings will take place with the French and Italian officials of the League. Efforts will also be made by the delegation to gain a hearing from the governments of France and Italy.

Choice Before Lithuania
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CRACOW, Galicia (Friday)—Ignace Daszynski, Vice-President of the Polish Ministerial Council, and leader of the Socialist Party, has made the following statement to press representatives: "It is important that efforts should be made to avoid a conflict with Lithuania. The Lithuanian and White Russian division, after shedding its blood for the defense of Warsaw, moved by patriotic feeling, has occupied Vilna. At the present time the taking of Vilna is an accomplished fact, which has forced itself on the government. The political solution of this question is very difficult.

"No one has any right to interfere in the matter and, in the event of interference, Poland will consider the necessary steps, and a neighboring state, taking up an aggressive attitude toward Vilna, will expose itself to the risk of fighting with Poland. Vilna must be free or united to Poland.

"We wish to live in full agreement with Lithuania for we are united by common interests, and we do not desire to declare war on Lithuania. Moreover, the Lithuanian question is not yet solved, and Lithuania must decide whether to throw herself into the arms of Germany or live in harmony with her neighbor, Poland."

COOPERATION IN MARINE INQUIRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An informal conference in Ottawa, Ontario, recently attended by representatives of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, agreed on cooperation in marine investigation to avoid duplication, the State Department announced yesterday. The conference thus described the work to be undertaken at once:

"It is the sense of this meeting, that, on the nomination of the fishery services of the countries represented, each of the respective governments should forthwith designate three persons to constitute an international committee on marine fishery investigations, this committee to determine what measure of international cooperation is desirable, what general investigations should be undertaken, consider the final problems that may be awaiting study, submit recommendations to their respective governments, and coordinate and correct the results of the work."

WOMAN'S CANDIDACY INDORSED BY LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Indorsement of Margaret Wintringer, the first woman to run for Congress in Illinois, has been made by the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, as the Prohibition Party's candidate for congressman-at-large from this State. Miss Wintringer, who has been identified with temperance and civic organizations here, is seeking office on a platform of prohibition enforcement without modification of the Volstead enforcement act and the program of the National League of Women Voters in full.

Party Nominees Repudiated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DENVER, Colorado—The Farmer-Labor Party has broken off relations with the candidates it had helped to place on the Democratic ticket, and nominated a full ticket of its own, with the exception of legitimate candidates. W. P. Collins, nominee of the Socialist Party, was indorsed for Governor. G. H. Stevens was nominated for United States Senator; Arthur Kirchner for Lieutenant-Governor; P. A. Richardson for State Treasurer; Grace Mariani for State Auditor; Edwin N. Burdick for Justice of the Supreme Court.

NOVEL PLAN TO FURTHER LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—Shopkeepers are taking a novel step to assist the new 6 per cent loan. A day is being set aside on which the gross takings shall be devoted to subscriptions to the loan. November 25, a date just before the closing of the loan, was decided upon for a meeting of the shopkeepers. It is also proposed to light up the streets and especially decorate the shops that day, in order to encourage exceptional purchases. Provincial towns, it is hoped, will imitate Paris.

MR. CREEL SAID TO FAVOR RECOGNITION

Former Chairman of Committee on Public Information Returning From Mexico to Work to That End, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—George Creel said before leaving Mexico City yesterday that he was returning to the United States to work for the immediate recognition of the Mexican Government by the United States, according to dispatches received here.

Mr. Creel, who conferred with President Wilson just before leaving for Mexico, was accompanied on his trip by Robert V. Pesqueira, Mexican financial agent in New York. Immediately upon his arrival in Mexico City he is said to have had an interview with Provisional President de la Huerta lasting six hours. At the State Department here it was said that it was not known what credentials Mr. Creel carried which enabled him to obtain this interview. In a statement in the "Herald" given through Mr. Pesqueira, Mr. Creel is quoted as saying: "Cox, who has an equal chance of election, will, if elected, bring about a new era of friendship between the two countries. Cox will not exchange blood for dollars."

Attack on State Department

Mr. Creel also attacked the State Department for interfering in Mexico's affairs in relation to the petroleum controversy, according to the dispatch, saying that the oil question was a matter solely between the oil companies and the Mexican Government and that the United States Government should not concern itself with the matter. An official of the State Department, on reading the report of the Creel interview, said: "The United States has sent some 14 notes to Mexico on the oil question. The attitude of this government has not varied in any particular from the time of sending the first note in 1916 to the present time. All we demanded then and all we demand now is the protection of American lives, rights and property, such as is accorded to foreigners in every civilized country of the world.

"If the State Department had not intervened at the outset the Allies would not have had oil with which to win the war against Germany. The German agents were entirely in the ascendancy in Mexico and they would have succeeded in preventing the Allies from getting the Mexican oil if we had not adopted a firm stand. The British, French, and Dutch governments took the same stand we did and have consistently maintained it."

Recognition Not Expected

Officials expressed doubt as to Mr. Creel's ability to effect recognition of the present Mexican Government at this time because of President Wilson's uncompromising stand against the recognition of governments coming into power through revolution. This policy was first announced and applied against the Huerta Government after the assassination of Francisco Madero. The similarity between that of Mr. Carranza and that of Mr. Madero is pointed out by officials here and in Mexico.

The refusal of this government to recognize the Tinoco Government in Costa Rica—recognition was accorded to Costa Rica only after the Tinoco regime had been supplanted by the present constitutional government—is cited as an indication of President Wilson's policy. The new governments in Peru and Bolivia came into power without such violence and have been recognized.

Mr. Creel is quoted as saying that the oil controversy could be readily settled by an official interpretation of Article 27 of the Mexican constitution, which forbids the ownership of property in Mexico by foreigners, so that it would not be retroactive or confiscatory. Article 14 provides that nothing in the constitution shall be retroactive, but in the laws decreed by President Carranza Article 27 was actually made retroactive and efforts at confiscation were prevented only by the timely interference of the State Department. The de la Huerta Government has done nothing as yet to revoke the Carranza decrees, though officials have declared that they would be revoked.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Jouett Shouse, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, and his

resignation has been accepted by President Wilson, effective November 15. Mr. Shouse wrote the President under date of October 7 that he desired to quit his post in order to adjust his personal affairs. The President replied that he accepted the resignation "with very deep regret."

RUMORED RATE CUT ON FRENCH LINE

Shipping Operators and Federal Board Reported to Have Been in Conference — Officials of Company Not Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was unable to learn last night whether any further reductions of ocean freight rates had been made by the French steamship lines using this port. An attempt to reach the manager of the French Line, Oscar Cauchois, was met by the statements that he was in conference, and that whether further reductions had been made would be neither affirmed nor denied. At the French-American Chamber of Commerce it was said that no new reductions had been heard of. The United States Shipping Board office said that nothing could be given out on the subject. It was admitted that conferences on the subject had been held with American shipping men, and in their interests secrecy as to rate changes would have to be preserved.

From another source it was learned that, as the result of what was called a rate war between the French lines and the American companies, a committee of shipping operators had been holding conferences with a member of the Shipping Board to decide on rates or freight for France, and that the French Line had never sent a representative to these conferences. It was said that the Shipping Board did not like this attitude, and that it had decided to throw many vessels into the French service, to operate at a loss, in order to meet the reduced French rates and persuade the French line into the conference.

The refusal of the French Line manager's office to affirm or deny the report of new reductions made it impossible to obtain his side of the story; and his freight department declared that "We follow the other lines," when asked about rates. The passenger department said the usual winter reductions in passenger rates had been made.

The French-American Chamber of Commerce said that two months ago the French lines had made a reduction, and that other lines had cut rates to meet this. At that time the French Line itself informed the chamber that it had cargo spaces it was not using, and the chamber has done its best to throw business its way. The French Line's reduction, it was said, has been wholly independent of any steamship men's organization.

Statement Forthcoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information regarding the cut in ocean rates which the French and Belgian governments have permitted the shipping lines of those countries to make, to give them an advantage over the United States Shipping Board vessels, has been brought to the attention of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the board, but no orders have been issued to American officials as to what is to be done to meet the situation. A statement probably will be issued today.

CELEBRATION OF VICTORY IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Friday)—According to the official journal, published on Wednesday evening, a political and military amnesty has been granted on the occasion of the application of the peace treaty with Austria. On November 3, the Italian army will commemorate at Rome the anniversary of the Italian victory. A Tzeck unit of the army will send a detachment of 80 to 100 men. Italian generals will be present and the Generalissimo, Armando Diaz, will head the procession. The King and Queen and Princes will await the passing of the procession at the monument to Victor Emmanuel.

INQUIRY ORDERED ON WHEAT PRICES

President Wilson Directs Trade Commission to Investigate Recent Decline — Kansas Governor Asked by Wire for Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the order issued by the President to the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the causes of the decline in wheat prices, the discussion of the situation of the farmers which has been taking place with representatives of the farmers and government officials is brought to a climax. The farmers have sued for relief, and have charged that the decline is brought about through speculation and manipulation.

The following telegram was sent by J. P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, to Gov. Henry Allen of Kansas yesterday: "The President has received your telegram of October 6, with reference to the wheat situation, and has received a number of others of similar tenor. He fully recognizes the importance of the questions you raise, and he has therefore requested the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture to look into the matter at the earliest possible moment, with a view to determine what, if anything, can properly be done. In the meantime, he will appreciate it if you will be good enough to forward to the Federal Trade Commission any information in your possession which, in your opinion, tends to indicate that the recent decline in wheat prices is due to unfair practices or competition, or to other artificial causes."

Cotton Factors Given a Hearing

A committee of farmers remained in Washington, after the conference which had been in session for several days, came to an end, to receive the statement on credits which had been promised by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board. It was announced last evening, however, that the statement would not be issued until today.

The cotton factors had a hearing yesterday afternoon before the Federal Reserve Board, in which John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the Treasury, participated, and at which a plea was made for a ruling which would permit the discounting of agricultural paper held by the factors which is not permitted under present regulations. The condition of the cotton-raisers is held to be much more desperate than that of the wheat-growers, who can, for the most part, afford to hold their wheat while waiting for developments.

The American Farm Bureau has issued a statement declaring that the present low prices are the result of bear propaganda by traders who sold heavily in the foreign markets several months ago when prices were high and are now endeavoring to fill them when the price is low. The investigation by the Federal Trade Commission is expected to sift this charge thoroughly.

Traders in Delicate Position

"More than half of the wheat that we can spare for export has already gone out of the country," alleged the Farm Bureau Federation, "and it is reliably reported around the Chicago wheat pit that traders have on hand foreign contracts for at least 50,000,000 bushels more than the total remaining exportable surplus.

"The feeling prevails that traders, particularly one of the large packing interests, are in a delicate position, and once the market turns upward, must make a wild scramble to cover their foreign contracts.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston

Announces Free Lectures on Christian Science
By Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. E., of Los Angeles, California
Member of the Board of Lecturership of This Church

EVERETT
Sunday, October 17, 1920
Olympia Theatre, Chelsea St., Everett Square at 8 O'Clock

MILTON
Thursday, October 21, 1920
Oakland Hall, Oakland St., Mattapan Station at 8 O'Clock

REVERE
Friday, October 22, 1920
Revere City Hall, Broadway at 8 O'Clock

ALLSTON
Sunday, October 24, 1920
Allston Theatre, 128 Brighton Ave., at 3 O'Clock

WATERTOWN
Sunday, October 24, 1920
Masonic Hall, 43 Main St., at 3 O'Clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

particularly when the margins may go into the pockets of the speculator rather than to the man who buys the bread."

Building Materials Prices Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Inquiry into alleged conspiracy among some manufacturers and dealers to keep building materials at artificially high prices will be begun by the joint legislative committee on housing next Tuesday in City Hall. Samuel Untermyer has agreed to act as associate counsel, stipulating that the criminal code be invoked to oblige all subpoenaed persons to testify, also that the inquiry be carried to its logical end irrespective of persons involved.

Prosecutions in Coal Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Federal and state action will be taken against alleged coal profiteers if an investigation begun by H. A. Sawyer, United States District Attorney, shows violations of national and state laws. Many complaints have been made to Mr. Sawyer and to Edward Nordman, state director of markets. Proceedings begun in the Dane County courts by John J. Blaine, Attorney-General, will later be transferred to Milwaukee.

CANADA SUSPENDS SUGAR PRICE ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The government has suspended the order of the Board of Commerce with regard to the purchase and sale of sugar. This decision was arrived at last night after a full consideration of the effect of the regulations passed on Thursday by the board. The decision sets out the view that the regulations, so passed, were probably illegal, and that, whether strictly illegal or not, they are of a character never intended by the legislation establishing the board and giving it its power, and indeed they seem designed to effect a purpose wholly outside the scope of the board's authority.

On these grounds, the government has acted on its own motion and declared the order inoperative in view of the very great importance of the questions involved. An opportunity will be given to all interested for and against to be heard, if they so desire, and Wednesday, October 20 at 10:30 a. m. has been fixed for such a hearing, unless reasons can be shown to the contrary. At the hearing, the order of the board will doubtless then be finally rescinded. Meantime it is suspended owing to the importance of the matter and the Prime Minister desires to be present at the hearing. Until the question is finally disposed of, the Prime Minister has deferred for one week his western tour. All dates announced are therefore postponed for that length of time.

FLIGHT POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The trans-Canadian fliers, Air Commodore Tyle and Captain Thomson, left Revelstoke at 11:45 on Friday forenoon for the last lap of the Halifax-Vancouver flight but adverse weather conditions to follow them, and they were forced to land at Merritt, which they reached in two hours. A dense fog prevented their undertaking the attempt to cross the coast range. They will probably arrive here early today if the weather clears. A big crowd was on hand at the landing place arranged here, and waited two hours before word was received that the flight was abandoned for the day.



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They have been trained to try to please You.

Your co-operation will help keep all of us on our toes giving real Edison Service.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
served from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., \$1.25

REGULAR DINNER
served every day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

A la Carte at All Hours
1088 BOYLSTON STREET
Near Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

THE GOLDEN RULE
was adopted as our

Trade Mark

A Quarter of a Century Ago.

The tremendous annual increase in the use of GOLDEN RULE PURE FOODS is the best evidence of the consistent practice of this wonderful rule.

Sold Direct to the Consumer. A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizen's Wholesale Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE QUESTION OF DANZIG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The different parties who are interested in the question of Danzig have been so far unable to arrive at an accord, and the Council of Ambassadors, which is now occupied with the matter, it is understood, has not succeeded in disentangling the problem. It is for the League of Nations to approve the continuation of the present régime.

As for the contract with Poland, in regard to Danzig, the position is complicated by the fact that, when Poland in July asked for assistance, France and England imposed special conditions. Among these conditions the Polish Government was asked to agree that the waterways and railroads traversing Danzig should be administered by commissions, where Polish and German representatives, the latter being German, should sit in equal numbers. The argument against this condition is that it violates Article 104, which assures to Poland control of the Vistula and railroads within the limits of the free towns.

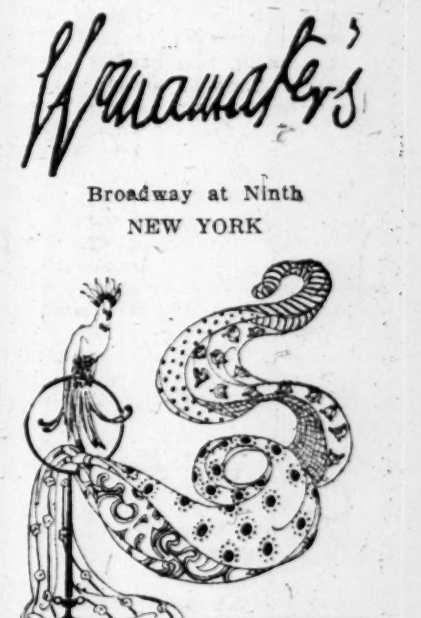
Naturally the Poles resent this reduction of their powers, and now that they have been successful more than ever do they call in question what they denounce as an unfair arrangement imposed upon them.

TURKISH RULE IN CILICIA PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American committee for Armenian Independence, received yesterday the following cable, sent by Mr. Yeghishe, Episcopal vicar, from Smyrna:

"The situation of the Armenians in Cilicia is extremely critical. Deportation of Armenian refugees is ordered by the French authorities on demand of Turkish bands. Expelled members of the Armenian National Union of Adana, capital of Cilicia, have arrived in Smyrna with 900 deportees, who are leaving for Constantinople. Armenian newspapers in Cilicia have been suspended. Armenian troops going to the relief of Sis and Haidin have been disarmed and arrested. General Goffraud has established a Turkish government. Unalterable resolution of the Armenian population is to remain in Cilicia and resist at all costs the return of the Turkish régime. Situation was immediately made known to the Armenian national delegation in Paris, requesting urgent steps to stop deportation, prevent the return of the Turkish régime, in order to avoid bloodshed and insure normal life in Cilicia."



Have you visited the art needlework section lately?

If you like to do things with your own hands, or to see what others have done, this colorful little shop will hold many a happy moment for you.

We never walk through its winding aisles without seeing something that brings a smile to the face and makes us feel better for being there.

Perhaps it's because there is so much that reflects the spirit of usefulness and industry.

Those who make lovely things must be happy.

FISH!

YOU can save money if you give your family plenty of fish—but be sure it is well and daintily cooked—and made appetizing with that "wonder-worker of cookery"—

AI SAUCE

Draperies and Upholstery

We are just opening our new Drapery and Upholstery Show Room.

We call special attention to our offerings this week of new Cretonnes, 36 inches wide, most moderately priced.

From 50c to \$1.90 per yard.

J. R. Lane & Co.
34-38 Quincy Street, Boston.

New Unique Ladies' Shoe Store

AN AIR of refinement and exclusiveness pertains to the new home in Boston of THE EDWIN CLAPP SHOE for Women.

Clapp's Kangaroo Shoes will keep you in step with Fashion.

Oxfords and Walking Shoes, Slippers and Pumps.

New Autumn Styles Highest Grade Only

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Ladies' Shop Exclusively
STORE 2, 40 BOYLSTON STREET
(Main Corridor of Little Building)
MEN'S SHOES, 2 SCHOOL ST., at Washington



"I will say a few words at random
And do you listen at random"

The Land of Dear Delight

A certain doubt or, rather, misgiving weighs me down at the title I have chosen, for this paper will not treat of the Never-Never territory or the land of dear delight or of anything so charming and dearly delightful as all that. And for the excellent reason, only too obvious, that your humble divagator cannot soar to the realms of phantasy and romance; no pretty green and white Columbine can twinkle through these pages; no spangled Harlequin his supple limbs disport; no powdered Amariyllis and patched Stephen can give a Watteau panel; the Ruritanian heroes cannot climb and be noble in these columns; but all the same, I rather wish they could and so do you, poor reader. Nevertheless, we must first content ourselves with some plain matters of philosophy as it occurs in the land of Dear Delight: but not with that land itself.

I am, as you may well imagine, a passionate reader of the daily newspaper and the periodicals; the Gentleman's Magazine and the Spectator, the yellow, purple and light scarlet press are things I cannot do without, and I fairly dote upon these hebdomadal sheets that are sold at prices within the purse and the grammar of every one with a taste for information and a slight weakness for literature. You must know, then, that the other day I was reading in one of these publications a most interesting article about Chang Tso-ling, the present strong man in China. This gentleman, so far as I could make out, is a very remarkable man, and as he is a very good banker, a statesman, and stands with certain picturesque military bodies in what was the Celestial Kingdom but is now a self-determined republic, you may be sure that I shall speak respectfully of him, but shall write his name as seldom as possible, because the collocation of letters is hard in a western pen.

In reading this article, as above—little or none of which, alas, I can remember at this parlous hour when my copy is delayed and I would not face the editor for the world—in reading this article, two thoughts struck me: first, that there was food for my column, and second, that it was a great nuisance to deal with these terrific foreign names. Personally I have never understood how men ever had the resolution to write books about China and the East and the Near East, because the names are so impossible. Why does not the whole world at once adopt the English language and thus avoid a difficulty that has harassed other sensitive men? We cannot all have the gift of tongues and we cannot all be heroes in costume novels of the Ruritanian school, which gracefully and subtly brings me to my point and touches the land of Dear Delight.

Have you never observed the amazing ease with which Armand de Jourdon, when he escapes in a lugger from Nantes and drops down the Loire to land on the Sussex coast, once he has touched Albion's shores is able to speak the most correct and fluent English, can order bacon and eggs without looking at his vocabulary and into the bargain can pay for them out of a purse that seems inexhaustible? Have you never read how stout-hearted Kenneth Moneybags, the Scotch soldier of fortune who will marry the sparkling heroine in the last chapter, can speak Armenian at ease and is master of the three and twenty dialects of Bulgaria? The language of Bulgaria is a dreadful language; there have been even ambassadors that could not master it, but here comes Kenneth, who had his schooling at St. Andrews and talked "braw Scots" but a short month ago—here is our Kenneth conversing in Armenian as though he had sold rugs all his life. We all know the young diplomatist who has spoken American all his life, but who, when the exigencies of the plot call for it, goes P. and O'ing to Siam, spends lovely fighting nights in jungles and talks like one of the Twins, the never separated.

How do all these men do it? Well, the answer is not far to seek: they are living in the land of Dear Delight and you are a prig if you ask where and when they acquired all these foreign tongues. Any self-respecting hero would do the same. He must, or queer the show. Can you imagine the lovely Balkan princess who will become Mrs. Hero, can you imagine her interrupting the hero as they face the castle ramparts by moonlight to say: "Pardon, brave Scot, but you are using the objective case utterly incorrectly!" Aside from the claims of sentiment, how very inartistic that would be. If you have a spark of romance in you, you will never wonder whether the hero is plighting his troth to her or asking her whether she has seen the red book of her uncle.

I would that I lived in the land of Dear Delight, where everything happens quite at the right time, or seems to do so, and the royal road to learning is the only road. But do! On second thoughts I do not, because a state of being where one had to make no effort, to have no hard problems, never to conquer self, always thinking

the easiest way and never the hard and wholesome way, that state would be one of tragic mental flabbiness to be paid for at some time or other with much labor. That is one reason why the cinematograph must mend its ways; it is immensely pleasing and amusing at times, there is no doubt whatever that it is a vast improvement on some of the forms of distraction that have gone before it. I like it and the world and his wife like it, but—on its stage things happen too easily. Every day in the year hundreds of thousands of those not mature in thought see portrayed before them a specious picture of easy results.

Let me make myself clearer if I can: we all have laughed at the astounding ease which the cinematograph personage gets his or her number on the telephone, but it is a specimen in little of what happens too much all through the cinematograph drama, the accomplishing of results without the effort that every reasonable person knows to be not only necessary but vital. By all means let us have the land of Dear Delight, the country of Never Never, the blessed forest of Romance, but let us remember at least that he that invents them for us has never done so without effort, hard work and a stern sobriety of thought in action that are the very antipodes of the easily slipping mental picture on the screen. The great Romance in the whole world is the saving actual, the greatest story ever told is that of man as he really is.

Do away with Romance? Never and twice never! And furthermore, I would not for Golconda's yellow heap do away with the hero's facility in strange foreign tongues: I would rather have him eat with his knife, though it might hurt his chances temporarily with the Princess, who, by the way, does not seem to have picked up English much more than Harry the Fifth's French fiancée. The principal figures at the Versailles conference were conspicuous by their inability to talk each other's language, a mortifying evidence that they fell far short of the ordinary accomplishments of the heroes in costume and Near East fiction. But it is hardly fair to ask a prime minister or an ambassador to measure up to the stature of Rupert of Hentzau. Perhaps these gentlemen do not wish to do so and are content with themselves, though all will admit that they are among the most self-effacing of men. Taking the question by and large, the best and most satisfactory plan is to have all foreign languages abolished, their use forbidden and their letters destroyed save for a limited quantity for libraries and museums, and the English language made universal and compulsory. Such a step would meet with favor and complete the otherwise flawless consistency of the costume novel.—J. H. S.

THE ALASKAN MUSEUM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Alaska Historical Museum has recently been opened to the public, in the Arctic Brotherhood Hall at Juneau. The basis of the museum is a large and quite complete collection of Stone Age antiquities of Dr. Daniel S. Neuman, formerly of Nome, but now of Juneau.

The Territory has purchased part of Dr. Neuman's collection and it is hoped that the Legislature may be induced to complete the purchase. The expense of getting the exhibits in shape for public inspection has been paid from the fund which has accumulated from the fees paid into the territorial treasury by notaries public for their commissions. The yearly income from this source is small and inadequate for the maintenance of the museum.

The exhibits show the skill, ingenuity and artistic taste of the Eskimos and different tribes of Indians scattered over a wide area, from British Columbia to the Arctic, and include implements, ceremonial dress, trinkets, labrets, carved and etched ivory. Having little to work with, these people have adapted that little to their needs and provided some meager comforts, usually in places far removed from the settlements of the whites.

Among the belts shown was one made of ptarmigan feathers. These belts are highly prized by the women because it requires a long time in which to complete one, and the woman wearing such a belt always knows that she is a person of importance.

Attention was called to a "speaker knife," about seven inches long, made of ivory. It is said that the Eskimo of Hooper Bay had so limited a vocabulary that they could not find words to explain many things in their everyday life, so they had what they called a speaker knife to supplement the spoken word. With it they would draw figures on the snow or ice in order to make themselves understood.

A small paddle is worn by an Eskimo going out on ice floes. In case the chunk of ice which he is on breaks away from the main ice floe, or he is blown out to sea, he can attach his paddle to his spear or harpoon, which may be the only thing he has with him, and paddle himself back to shore, or to the big ice floe and from there walk ashore.

In one case lamps are used by the Eskimos, some being hollowed out of stones. With seal oil and a wick of sinew or a kind of cotton which grows in the north, they furnish light and warmth for the long winter nights.

The curator explained that a canoe used by the Eskimo has a pointed end with which he strikes the ice as he goes along and if it will bear the strength he exerts on the canoe he can proceed with safety. With the blunt knob on the other end he strikes the snowdrifts. If it does not sink in, he knows that the snow is compact and solid enough for him to use in making his igloo. In this connection is also shown a large knife with which he cuts out the blocks of snow.

THE IRISH POPLIN INDUSTRY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Many writers speak of the gentle art of weaving as furnishing a main distinction between savage and civilized life. That it was known thousands of years ago to both the Hindus and Egyptians is certain, and it is from the East that it is presumed to have found its way to Europe. The Bible makes several allusions to it, as for instance, when Job speaks of his days as being "swifter than a weaver's shuttle," or when, as in Exodus, we are told that "all the women that were wise-hearted did spin with their hands."

According to Pope Alexander VI, who is said to have been an authority on weaving, "the world was first indebted to one Arkite Ghilden Ghelen, an extremely ingenious artisan of Novdville, for the first regularly manufactured piece of cloth ever produced on the surface of this terrestrial globe." From the description given of this primitive sample it would seem to have been akin to what we now call matting, and to have been produced by twisting and interlacing leaf stems and fibers together. The twisting of the peel of rushes into fine strings was an improvement on this, and was followed by experiments with the fibers of hemp, flax and other plants.

In the old nursery tale, familiar to us all as "Rumplestiltskin," the invention of the spinning wheel is hinted at, but few connect the story with the tradition that makes Novdville the birthplace of weaving. Nevertheless, in a collection of old tales made by Sir Henry Hunlock, the fact is mentioned; "Wallop Trot" appearing in the place of the more modern "Rumplestiltskin" as the person who worked for the heroine; not, indeed, as she had done, "with a distaff, but with wheels which flew around, and gave out thread like water falling from a mountain torrent."

Dr. Douglas Hyde tells us that: "The so-called Celtic design of Ireland, for instance, poplin is often made with a cotton weft, whereas Irish poplin is always made of a silk warp from a worsted weft. The silk poplin is either Chinese or Japanese. Moreover, the best botany wool is employed and it comes from Australia. The trade-mark of Irish poplin is that of the Irish Silk Weavers' Union, namely, the head of a cat with a shuttle in its mouth, and, running across, a triangle with shamrocks."

The Irish poplin industry is a specialty, designs being made on purpose for it, while the shades used are of the loveliest and most varied kind.

Old Huguenot Dublin is scarcely more than a name today, yet, curiously enough, the ancient corporation of weavers still holds together, and is almost as conservative now as it was 200 years ago, for only the descendants of weavers are admitted to its fellowship.

Will they regret?

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

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FAVORITISM CHARGE OFFICIALLY DENIED

Bureau of Immigration of the United States Refutes Charge That Jewish Immigrants Are Favored at Ports of Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that the Bureau of Immigration has relaxed its requirements, in order to enable Jews to gain admittance to this country, and that Jewish influence has been exercised to override immigration laws and regulations, were categorically denied yesterday by officials of the Department of Labor, in response to interest aroused by allegations published originally by The Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly, and now to be widely reprinted and distributed.

It is not questioned that much of the immigration at present, notably from Poland, is Jewish, but the reason for it, according to the department officials, is that the Jews are fleeing from pogroms in Poland. Most of them have friends in this country, and therefore are coming here.

The charges asserted that Jews were coming in by thousands from Germany and Russia, though no Gentiles are admitted from those countries. Department of Labor statistics indicate that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, only 101 persons entered the country from Germany, and only 995 from Russia. No special favors are granted Jews, it was declared.

Refugees From Poland

It was asserted that present immigration is composed "almost entirely of Jews," and that this constitutes special privilege. The Department of Labor asserts that the only Jews coming in large numbers are those from Poland and other countries where pogroms are under way. Russian, German and Ukrainian Jews are not coming, and Poles, other than Jews, have been serving in the army, and therefore have been unable to come.

The second charge, "that they do not come as refugees," is held incorrect, since there is plenty of evidence that pogroms exist. Where the pogroms take on a religious character—which is not usual, since they develop mainly on economic grounds or are inspired by persons eager to take advantage of race prejudices—that fact in itself might constitute ground for admittance, since the United States has always granted refuge to those subjected to religious persecution.

"Third, there is a perfect organization, which overcomes the objections which arise from the admission of known revolutionary Jews," the charges read. "European Jews are potential revolutionists. They are the revolutionists of Italy, Germany, Russia and Poland today. They are the Red and I. W. W. leaders of the United States today."

To this department officials replied

that they did not know even of one Jew holding any position of importance in the Industrial Workers of the World, and that few Jews were even members. As for the alleged communist activities of Jews, it was not believed at the department that Jews constituted the majority of the Russian Bolsheviks, but rather that most of the Bolsheviks were real Russians. An allegation that the "Russian Embassy—so-called—is used to facilitate the admittance of Jews was met with the comment that no instance of the use of the Russian Embassy for such a purpose was recalled. The Russian Embassy now in Washington represents the Kerensky Government, overthrown nearly three years ago, and is bitterly hostile to the Bolsheviks.

Distribution of incoming immigrants to the less thickly settled parts of the United States, and encouragement for them to go into farming, are contemplated by the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, which has reconstituted the information division of that department, which suspended activities for the most part during the war.

The information division, in pre-war days, was occupied not only in furnishing information to aliens, but also in assisting them to obtain employment. This second activity gradually expanded until its work was mainly among citizens, and at the outbreak of the war the division became the nucleus of the United States Employment Service.

States to Cooperate

That organization is now carried on independently, and the information division is being established anew. Thus far only a beginning has been made, in the appointment of an official to head the work of the division at Ellis Island, New York, but expansion is likely to be rapid. The states of West Virginia and Pennsylvania have already announced their intention to cooperate with its work by sending officials to Ellis Island and other ports of entry to meet aliens.

The tendency of aliens to congregate in cities will be overcome, if possible, by finding suitable opportunities for them on farms or in smaller places. It is thought that the coming of immigrants from some European countries, where intensive cultivation is a reality, may solve the problem of the abandoned farm in some states. Efforts at distribution, however, will be confined exclusively to presenting opportunities and will be advisory, with no attempt at other influence.

INAUGURATION OF DR. MARION L. BURTON

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Dr. Marion Leroy Burton was inaugurated president of the University of Michigan on Thursday. Many college presidents attended the ceremony. "Education must serve America," said Dr. Burton in his inaugural address. "We must actually do things rather than formulate them in nebulous and vanishing flourishes of rhetoric. The university must interpret American life and its universal tendencies must be reckoned with."

HOUSING RELIEF PLANS ARE HEARD

Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce Speaker Says Solution of Problem Lies in Removal of Governmental Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the solution of the housing problem rests with the removal of governmental barriers of taxation, transportation restrictions and fuel regulation, which "keep the willing buyers and willing sellers apart," was the declaration made by Franklin T. Miller of New York, a special assistant to the United States Senate committee on reconstruction and production, speaking on housing speaking before the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, Lawrence Vellier, executive secretary of the National Housing Association, who has just returned from preparing a report on the government housing subsidization in England for the Senate committee, spoke on the details of the situation in Great Britain.

Pointing out that home building had gradually come to a standstill in November, 1918, and had only slightly recovered, Mr. Miller said that the two causes of the situation were government interference and high prices caused largely by popular demand for consumables and luxuries. To remedy the former he urged that the government insure the regular and cheap delivery of raw materials in order that the builder may make contracts with a certainty of having stable deliveries and prices; that cooperation between all transportation elements be fostered; and that tax reform be instituted to invite real estate investment. Mr. Miller also suggested the establishment of a federal bureau as a clearing house of building methods and standards, and asserted that anti-profiteering laws should be more strictly enforced.

"There is no royal road," he declared, "by the way of governmental subsidy and regulation. Rent regulation will not build houses, and governmental subsidy cannot absorb ever-increasing costs due to inefficient labor, irregular transportation, and coal and material speculation. Police power and subsidy which are necessary in an emergency must be resorted to with extreme caution lest part of the people be made dependents."

That the government as a national housing corporation can build better, but not cheaper or quicker, Mr. Vellier said, was the conclusion he reached after four months' study in England. The plan was adopted in Great Britain, he said, because it was felt to be an expedient essential to national peace. Mr. Vellier expressed the belief that such a system of government-owned and allocated houses involved an element of "pauperization" and induced political discrimination. On the other hand, he said, this system does result in the construction of a good type of well-built house and excellent community planning and maintenance.

"But," Mr. Vellier declared, "the British Government has set for itself the colossal task of building all the houses the country needs. They plan to build 500,000 as soon as possible and at a time when costs are nearly three times as much as before the war. Furthermore, they plan to rent these homes at one-third the amount they should demand in order to pay interest on the money borrowed from the people and to maintain the houses. Basically the plan is economically unsound and would never apply in the United States."

Discussing the highway question, John N. Cole, Commissioner of Public Works of Massachusetts, urged the importance of intra-state and intra-national highways to meet the demands of the truck transportation of today. Motor traffic has become a prominent element of our economic life, he said, and road construction must both meet and encourage this important factor of commercial distribution.

TWO PLATOONS FOR FIREMEN PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that the two-platoon system for fire departments, which has been adopted in several cities of the United States, is an expensive and unnecessary system and that in no case where it is in operation has the efficiency of the fire department been increased, nor the fire hazards reduced, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has opened a campaign against adoption of the system in the Boston fire department.

After investigation by a committee the chamber takes the position that 24 hours off in every 72, the plan now in operation in Boston, is enough for a fireman or any other municipal employee that the taxpayers cannot afford an extra \$750,000 each year in return for a reduction in fire fighting efficiency, that a law which would permit firemen to drop the hose and leave a fire at the end of their shift is not sound, safe and reasonable, and that Boston, which now has the second most expensive fire department in the United States, should not vote to take first place in this respect.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC GAINS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The number of commercial vessels which had traversed the Panama Canal since its opening in 1914 had reached 10,212 at the close of the fiscal year ended last June 30. The average monthly number of vessels making the passage has risen steadily until it reached 144.9 in the first half of the present year.

FEDERAL LAW ON ADVERTISING URGED

Nothing Less Will Drive From United States Billion Dollar Industry of Floating Worthless Stock, Says Chicagoan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Nothing short of a federal law affording quick action against fraudulent advertising will drive from the United States the billion dollar industry of floating worthless securities, declared James A. Davis, manager of the advertisers and investors protective bureau of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that in the first year of its operation the bureau had driven from this state, in cooperation with the Secretary of State of Illinois, more than \$120,000,000 worth of fraudulent securities.

"No richer harvest was ever offered to the fake stock-jobber than that of the present time," said Mr. Davis. "It is safe to estimate that at this very moment there are more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of wildcat 'investments' being offered to the public in this country. The United States leads the remainder of the world combined in the amount of money lost annually in financial swindles."

Millions in Securities Barred

"States which do not have blue sky laws, notably New York State, are in the lead in the number of shady stock flotations. In New York State alone there are \$100,000,000 worth of securities being sold which we refused to qualify under the Illinois securities law. This law is one of the best in the United States for the protection of investors, and it does not unreasonably restrict business enterprise."

"But state blue sky laws do not go to the root of the trouble. They do not come into operation against the frauds until thousands of dollars have been lost by ignorant investors. We need a federal law against fraudulent advertising. It should give quick action, but still should not be drastic. This federal law could require every promoter that publishes statements, at all visionary or misleading to prove his statements. A single complaint from an investor could start an investigation, proof would be required of every statement, and fraud would be uncovered and punished before hundreds of people have lost their savings."

Stopping Burglar at Window

"In criminal law the policeman does not wait until the burglar has entered your house and emerged with your household goods before he arrests the invader. The policeman stops him in the act of entering. A stock jobber

who tries to sell you a fraudulent stock by misleading statements is attempting to force an entry to your confidence, like the burglar to your house. He should be stopped before he gets away with your savings. A federal law of the sort I have outlined would do this."

"Through the cooperation of the Chicago press today the publicity part of questionable financing in this city has been entirely cured and we now can say that the cleanest papers in the United States today are those published in Chicago as far as financial advertising is concerned."

The advertisers and investors protective bureau was brought into being a little more than a year ago by the Investment Bankers Association. Legitimate investment bankers found that something had to be done, as the confidence of the public in securities of any kind had been undermined by the large number of frauds perpetrated.

BOOTLEGGING RING IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The United States District Attorney has made his preliminary statement to the federal grand jury regarding evidence of an extensive bootlegging ring in San Francisco.

The danger of violators receiving immunity for giving testimony has resulted in the turning down of much of the evidence offered, for he says he does not intend that guilty persons shall receive immunity when ample information is being received from other sources.

The investigation has been directed against the office of the federal prohibition director, from which liquor permits are issued. Mrs. Gladys K. Warburton, who has been acting federal prohibition director, has stated that the investigation has a political motive. She received instructions from Washington to submit at once a report of all the recent transactions in her office, but she made some startling charges. Mrs. Warburton claimed that liquor had been secured by means of forged permits, or without permits at all, that documentary evidence had been removed from her office, that 201 barrels of whiskey had been removed from one warehouse for which she saw no permit, and that unscrupulous members of a ring had prepared fictitious permits which they sold to others.

BANKERS DISCUSS AID FOR CUBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government officials yesterday gave a hearing to the representatives of interests desiring American bankers and business men to extend aid to Cuban interests in order to finance that country's sugar crop and to relieve Cuban finance from the present crisis, brought about by bank loans without sufficient collateral and efforts to maintain the high price of sugar.

Manuel Rianza of New York, representing sugar producers and distributors; Robert Hawley of New York, Mr. Lamborne of New York, interested in sugar distribution, and W. L. Merchant of Havana, conferred with Wesley Frost, foreign trade adviser; Howard Figg, representing the Department of Justice, and Edmund Platt, Vice-Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The conferences will be continued, and it is expected the representatives of the sugar interests will see Undersecretary of State Davis regarding the matter.


It was said at the State Department that published reports saying the Cuban Government had appealed to the Washington Government for aid were misleading. The President of Cuba conferred with Boas Long, the American Minister, and inquired whether it was likely American financial and business interests would come to Cuba's aid. It is understood that there is little prospect of Cuba obtaining governmental assistance from the United States, although it is the desire of American officials to lend whatever sympathetic assistance they can through advice to financial and business interests who seek it.

STILLS TO BE FOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon—The Oregon Anti-Saloon League, cooperating with other law enforcement bodies, will probably go before the Legislature at its next session in January and ask for an appropriation of \$50,000 to handle the attempts to evade the law by means of stills in the various parts of the State.

GAS RATE SET ASIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The report of a special master in favor of the Kings County Lighting Company's claim that the state 80-cent gas rate law is unconstitutional and confiscatory, has been confirmed by Judge John M. Hough in the United States District Court.



STAINES IMPORTED INLAID LINOLEUM

\$2.50—\$3.00—\$3.25

BEST LINOLEUM we ever saw! That superlative remark appeared in our advertisement the other day, pertaining to a new arrival of Staines Inlaid Linoleum from London.

Well, our remark was accepted as meaning the best Linoleum anybody ever saw. There was a hearty response, and almost everybody bought. Fortunately the supply is large enough to meet present demands.

Staines Linoleum is made by an improved process, which results in a perfect finish and indefinite lasting qualities. In our present stock there is a wide range of choice, in parquetry, mosaic and tile effects.

More Linoleum is being used every month, not only in residences but in public buildings, offices and stores. When cemented to the floor it becomes a lasting and sanitary part of the construction.

AMERICAN LINOLEUMS AT SPECIAL PRICES

INLAID LINOLEUM
Regular Price \$2.25—Now...\$1.75
Regular Price 2.75—Now... 2.00
Regular Price 3.25—Now... 2.50

PRINTED LINOLEUM
Regular Price \$1.25—Now...\$1.00
Regular Price 1.35—Now... 1.10

John H. Pray & Sons Co.

646 Washington St., Opp. Boylston, Boston 10



DODGE BROTHERS

4 DOOR SEDAN

In these days of mounting costs, the steady economy of the Sedan stands out in pleasant relief.

Here is comfort of the highest order at a most moderate monthly outlay for operation.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

ANNUAL FALL SHOWING OF CLOSED CARS
October 18th—23d

HENSHAW MOTOR CO.
989 TO 997 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
BOSTON



Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
NEW YORK CITY

The Vogue of

Luxurious Furs

FROM full-length all-enveloping Wraps to narrow one-skin "Chokers" our collection of fashionable Fall models in Wrap coats, stoles and scarfs is one we shall be proud to have you inspect. They are all made of selected pelts, and are very moderately priced.

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)
\$475.00

Loose-fitting, belted model; 36 inch length, with deep cape collar and cuffs of natural beaver, natural squirrel or skunk.

Beautiful Fur Neckwear

Natural Mink, two Skin Scarfs	Skunk Cape Shaped Scarfs, tail trimmed,	\$110.00
Natural Mink, three Skin Scarfs	Wolf Animal Shaped Scarfs	\$49.50
Skunk Animal Shaped Scarfs	Fox Animal Shaped Scarfs, in brown or taupe,	\$59.50

Fourth Floor



This New English Blucher
11.50

In Tan or Black Grain with medium high heel.

The quality and style distinction of this Blucher Oxford will appeal to our customers for fall and winter wear.

It finds instant favor when worn with the wool hose.

The Store with the Genial Atmosphere
Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.
49-51 TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON 11

LABOR OUTLINES POLITICAL PLANS

Nonpartisan Campaign Being Directed Against Its Alleged Foes Is Designed to Insure Many Changes in Houses of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Labor's nonpartisan political campaign has resulted in the defeat of several senators and of more than 40 representatives for reelection, according to Labor, organ of the railroad brotherhoods, which in its current issue lists the names of the men, alleged to have been unfriendly to Labor, who will not be returned to Congress.

The railroad brotherhoods hold that they have made the Cummins-Esch transportation act the predominant issue of the campaign, and say that there will be at least 15 new members of Congress as a result of the coming election. In addition to the names listed in Labor, it is said that at least 75 of the present incumbents in districts where contests are still pending will be defeated, and that a radical change in the complexion of the Senate and House is now assured.

Senators Who Are Opposed

The senators mentioned by Labor as eliminated include Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.), of Illinois; Hoke Smith (D.), of Georgia; Charles S. Thomas (D.), of Colorado; and Edward J. Gay (D.), of Louisiana. Asle J. Gronna (R.), of North Dakota, and Thomas P. Gore (D.), of Oklahoma, who were defeated in the primaries, are considered friendly to Labor, but their probable successors, E. F. Ladd, the Nonpartisan League nominee in North Dakota, and Scott Ferris, Democratic nominee in Oklahoma, are considered equally satisfactory. In Alabama, Labor supported James Thomas (D.), and opposed Oscar W. Underwood (D.), both of whom, however, have won the party nominations for the two senatorships to be filled from that state, one having been vacant. Nomination is equivalent to election.

The railroad brotherhoods are opposing Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa; James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana; Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri; James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York; Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah; Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut; and George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire. They count upon the women voters to aid materially in the campaigns against Senators Wadsworth, Brandegee, Smoot, Moses and Watson.

House Changes Promised

In the House of Representatives, the brotherhoods cite in particular the defeat of John J. Esch (R.), of Wisconsin, and John H. Small (D.), of North Carolina, as due to their efforts. Labor continues:

"So far as officially reported, among other reactionary representatives who will be missing from their accustomed seats in the House next year are: Peter E. Costello (R.), Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Crago (R.), Pennsylvania; Gilbert A. Currie (R.), Michigan; Arthur G. Dewalt (D.), Pennsylvania; Joe H. Eagle (D.), Texas; Hannibal L. Godwin (D.), North Carolina; Louis B. Goodall (R.), Maine; Edward L. Hamilton (R.), Michigan; Clyde R. Hoey (D.), North Carolina; Edward E. Holland (D.), Virginia; Willis J. Hulings (R.), Pennsylvania; John B. Johnston (D.), New York; Niels Juul (R.), Illinois; Charles A. Kennedy (R.), Iowa; William Kettner (D.), California; John McCrate (R.), New York; Roscoe C. McCulloch (R.), Ohio; William B. McKinley (R.), Illinois (now a candidate for the United States Senate); James G. Monahan (R.), Wisconsin; John R. Ramsey (R.), New Jersey;

Clifford E. Randall (R.), Wisconsin; Frederick W. Rowe (R.), New York; Rollin B. Sanford (R.), New York; Thomas J. Scully (D.), New Jersey; Sam R. Sells (R.), Tennessee; Milton W. Shreve (R.), Pennsylvania; Frank L. Smith (R.), Illinois; John M. C. Smith (R.), Michigan; Thomas F. Smith (D.), New York; Henry J. Steele (D.), Pennsylvania; William W. Venable (D.), Mississippi; William W. Wilson (R.), Illinois."

ARCTIC GRAZING LANDS PROVED LUXURIANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, has just paid a visit to Montreal, and to an interviewer spoke with enthusiasm of the possibilities of the lands within the Arctic Circle. It was gathered from the explorer that on Ellesmere Island, the great domain which marks Canada's northernmost projection, over 1000 miles within the Arctic Circle, the earth in summer is plentifully bedecked with flowers. The dandelion and poppy are as conspicuous there as in the peopled parts of Canada, and there is just as luxuriant, grassy vegetation. If there is snow there, one must climb the heights to find it, and as for glaciers, one must travel south to Alaska and British Columbia to see them. There was a time when glaciers did exist in those northern regions, but the glacial age is just as remote there as it is in Montreal.

"How do you suppose," said Mr. Stefansson, "that I could live there sumptuously for five years with 17 men and 50 dogs and find subsistence entirely in the resources of the country if it were not a land of natural productivity? And during that time, I would remind you, that we have never missed a meal. The time is surely coming when a very considerable part of the world's supply of meat will be raised on the grazing lands within and around the Arctic Circle, and when settlements of people will find life not only endurable but congenial along the highways leading to the North Pole. It would not, of course, be true to say that there was a more luxuriant vegetation in the far north than is found in the more peopled parts of Canada; the north is only a grazing country and must be compared with the cattle countries already settled. The existence of grass and wild flowers in a profusion which can only be considered as dense, when the latitude of such places as Ellesmere Island and Bathurst Island is borne in mind, is mainly due to the scarcity of glaciers in those countries. In Greenland where the altitude is considerable, and the Gulf Stream has enough effect to cause an abundant precipitation, practically the whole country except the extreme north is covered with an ice-cap. As you proceed westward from Greenland, the glaciers become less frequent and smaller in area. Ultimately a region is reached which stretches across almost all the islands of the Northern Archipelago, where glaciers are as remote as they are on the mainland of the Dominion, except in the mountains." Mr. Stefansson modestly denied that he and his companions have shown any exceptional prowess in their exploits. He emphatically asserted that there was only one conclusion to be drawn, that the north was not really inhospitable, but would actually provide food in abundance, when its resources were developed and drawn upon.

MOTORIST IS FINED \$150
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Concord, Mass., News Office
CONCORD, Massachusetts—Charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, with not stopping when ordered to do so by an officer, with running at an unreasonable speed, with not having a license with him and with not having registration, and found guilty on all five counts, Alex Diehcho was fined in all \$150 by Judge Prescott Keyes in the Concord District Court. Diehcho was arrested after a chase through Lexington.

"HEALTH DAY" FOR SCHOOLS OPPOSED

New York Plan for Special Examination of Children Seen as New Evidence of Medical Propaganda in the School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Announcement that the departments of health and education in this city have set aside November 9 as "Health Day" in the public schools, when every teacher shall examine all children in order to note any deviation from the normal, has aroused friends of medical freedom, who see in this plan another evidence of medical propaganda in the schools. They see special significance in the statement that the setting aside of one day for such a purpose will stimulate the teachers to be more interested in detecting children who seem to have physical defects.

Almost coincidentally with the announcement came Mayor John F. Hylan's protest before the Board of Estimate, against home nursing, which has been carried on by Red Cross nurses but is to be turned over to the Department of Education.

Example of Medical Propaganda

Of the "Health Day" plan, H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, said yesterday:

"It is another example of medical propaganda in our public schools. The announcement states, 'On that day it is proposed that every school child be examined so that treatment can be prescribed wherever necessary and physical defects corrected.' And also that the 'nurses of the bureau of child hygiene of the health department visit in their homes all children found to have physical defects and obtain treatment for these children whenever possible.'"

"The proposal is an injustice to the teacher in that he or she is expected to teach medical theories about disease, which are the theories of one school of healing only, and to use methods of diagnosis which are also sectarian. It fastens the attention of teacher and child on disease instead of health, which medical authorities admit causes disease; and constitutes an indirect method of compelling sectarian medical treatment in those cases where parents are led to believe that they must have their children treated in accordance with the recommendations of the medical inspector.

Mistakes by Teachers

"According to the monthly bulletin of the New York City Department of Health for September, 1920, it is stated that a large percentage of cases referred by teachers for examination 'are found by the doctors to have nothing the matter with them'; that in some schools the teachers simply refuse to do the work called for in the syllabus, and no more cases are referred than formerly; and that a number of children marked with vision as high as twenty-seventieths and twenty-one hundredths have been found, upon reexamination by an inspector, to have normal vision."

"An editorial in the New York Medical Journal for January 31, 1920, is one out of many admissions by medical authorities of the fact that fastening attention upon disease causes disease. It says: 'Too frequently the peg is supplied by the too zealous but not over-careful physician who, by his acts or utterances, implants the idea that a certain physical ailment exists, and immediately it is created mentally by the patient. . . . Is it not quite as harmful to plant erroneous mental suggestions in the making of an examination? If we are helping to swell the rapidly increasing number of neurotics, is it not our duty to observe a few of the simple precautions which will put a stop to this?' "The public school has become the

great institution it is today because of the efforts of our educational leaders in the past to provide an education and to keep out of the public schools class interests of all kinds. It behooves every one interested in the welfare of the public schools to protect them against the present invasion of the schools by medical class interest."

Of the nursing, the Mayor said to a representative of the Red Cross: "Some of you people seem to be deluding yourselves into the belief that mothers do not know how to bring up their babies. Where I come from, if somebody should go to a home and attempt to try even to show a mother how to take care of her baby, that person would be promptly thrown out of the house. What with the visiting teacher, the home nurses, the sanitary visitor and the various other visiting agencies in this city, I don't see how a woman can have time to do her housework; she would have to be continually answering doorbells for some of these people."

HIGHER TELEPHONE RATES RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prompt revision of the New York Telephone Company's rates to provide revenues sufficient to meet all costs of operation and such reasonable returns upon investment as will attract new capital has been recommended by the Merchants Association to the Public Service Commission after a study of the company's affairs. This showed, it is said, that the company was unable fully to meet the demand, that more than 80,000 applications for service were unfilled, and that conditions could be remedied and proper service restored only by extensive additions.

HARVARD ALUMNI ELECTIONS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Eliot Wadsworth '98, of Boston, chairman of the executive committee of the Harvard Endowment Fund Campaign, has been elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association for the coming year. Albert T. Perkins '87, of St. Louis, and G. Cook Kimball '00, of Pittsburgh, have been chosen vice-presidents. Edward A. Whitney '17, of Cambridge, is to be general secretary, while William T. Reid Jr., '01, of Brookline, is named as treasurer.

MESSAGE FROM HSU SHIH-CHANG

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A message has been received at the White House from Hsu Shih-chang, President of the Chinese Republic. It was dated at Peking Wednesday and was in reply to one of congratulation recently sent by the President on the occasion of the Chinese national anniversary.

MUSIC

Concerts in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
The second Boston Symphony Orchestra concert took place on October 15. The following was the program: Enesco... Symphony in E flat major, op. 13; Brahms... Concerto for pianoforte No. 1 in D minor, op. 15; Berlioz... Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" op. 23.

Harold Bauer was the pianist. Enesco's symphony has been played in Boston but once previously. The impression created at that performance was confirmed. It is undoubtedly worthy of a place beside the greatest of modern works of this character. The technical skill displayed in its construction and the logical development of the thematic material are remarkable; yet all this learning serves only as a medium for expressing the deep poetic content of the work. The slow movement, particularly, is full of original melodic and harmonic ideas and there are many touches of skillful orchestral coloring. The first and last movements, the latter being the most difficult to understand of the three, are brilliant and exuberant. The symphony deserves more frequent hearing, as it is one of those works whose beauties are not readily grasped. Beside the warm colors of the symphony and Berlioz's overture the Brahms concerto (dare we say it?) seemed dull. All of Mr. Bauer's varied pianistic art, of which he gave freely, failed to make it interesting. The orchestra played with beauty of tone and phrasing, the occasional defects noticeable in last week's concert having been eliminated.

On the evening of October 14 Charles Hackett, tenor, appeared for the first time in Boston in concert. He is the possessor of an undoubtedly remarkable voice, which he uses with a considerable degree of skill, and a pleasing stage presence. Yet it seems that those qualities so essential to the effective interpretation of songs, the ability to create a mood, an atmosphere, in the space of a few short measures, are perhaps not sufficiently in evidence. His most effective singing was in Faure's "Le Secret," which displayed those very qualities often lacking in the remainder of the program.

Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, and E. Robert Schmitz, pianist, gave a joint recital on the afternoon of October 10 in Symphony Hall. Mr. Werrenrath was deservedly applauded for his technical fluency and agreeable tone. The long line of a Bach devotional phrase is easy practice work for this singer. His execution of a group of songs by Faure, Aubert

and Saint-Saens was commendable enough but one could but wish that at least one of the three pieces had been selected for depth as well as brilliancy. This longing was partly fulfilled in the English song group, particularly by John Ireland's "The Cost." Mr. Schmitz is one of those all too rare artists, a good Debussy interpreter. He adds himself to Debussy instead of more or less substituting himself for him. Mr. Schmitz's command of dynamics was revealed under several aspects of finely prepared and thoroughly sustained climaxes in a Saint-Saens toccata and Liszt's version of Bach's Fantasy and Fugue in G minor.

LIST OF BILLBOARD RULES SUBMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Thirteen proposed rules and regulations for billboard advertising in Massachusetts have been submitted to the highways division of the state Department of Public Works. These embody the regulation that has been urged by people of the Commonwealth for many years. Active proponents at a hearing on the matter included representatives of city planning boards of Boston, Newton and Cambridge, the Pilgrim tercentenary commission, the Copley Society, the North Shore Garden Club, the Massachusetts Civic League and various other civic societies and individual citizens.

The rules provide that there shall be no advertising within 500 feet of town or city parks, playgrounds, parkways, state reservations or public buildings; that no outdoor advertising shall exceed 10 square feet, if within 500 feet of any public way; that none, wherever located, shall exceed 100 square feet; that none shall be permitted upon any rock, tree or natural object of beauty; that billboards shall not be colored as to be discordant with surroundings, and that nothing shall be placed thereon but letters of the alphabet and numerals; that there shall be none within 350 feet from the intersection of streets; and other regulations relative to proper construction materials, the collection of rubbish in the vicinity of the boards, and the prevention of fire.

One of the rules specifies that any city or town may wholly exclude outdoor advertising from any districts where such exclusion is desirable. The highways division, by authority of a law enacted by the last state Legislature, is to proceed to establish those regulations best adapted to the people's interest.

ENTRANCE INTO LEAGUE IS URGED

John W. Davis States View That United States Should Sit at the Council Board of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The issue in the presidential campaign is whether the United States should go into the League of Nations or stay out, and Senator Warren G. Harding's proposal to form a new association of nations is impracticable, in the opinion of John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Davis told an audience at Cooper Union that the League sought purposes which were American, and there was no need to Americanize the Covenant.

Mr. Davis said the League of Nations, far from being "moribund," as declared by Senator Harding, was actively functioning, and he gave in detail a list of the present activities and accomplishments of the League. Answering the argument of the League's opponents that entrance into the League would subject the United States to risks, Ambassador Davis said there were greater risks for the United States in staying out. There was an economic risk, he said, pointing out that the United States might find the best markets of the world closed; there was a political risk, as the United States would occupy an isolated position and possibly have to encounter the jealousy and enmity of the rest of the world, and there was a moral risk in that the United States might lose its own self-respect and the opportunity to take a place of leadership among the nations.

Ambassador Davis said the Disarmament Committee was already forming a plan for the disarming of the world so that the nations might be relieved from this huge drag upon their finances and the peace of the world be made safer. He asked if the United States had no concern with this question, or with the mandates, by which government is to be furnished to people of the former possessions of Germany, or with the International Court, which is to be the creation of and is to function under the League.

"Now, these are pressing things," he continued, "and, to my mind, from purely selfish motives it is of the highest importance to America and the American people that they should no longer be a distant water in the ante-chamber, but should sit at the council board."

Buick Prices

Buick prices are standardized and stabilized by Buick methods.

They are based on the cost of production, plus a fair margin of profit.

They are not now, nor have they ever been, fictitious or inflated.

Buick cars are built of selected materials purchased from reliable sources. These materials are purchased on contracts far in advance of their use. The cost is constant through the life of the contract. Buick workmen are skilled mechanics, commanding wages proportionate to their ability.

Such advances as Buick has made in the past have been justifiable. They have been made not only for increases in production costs, but for improvements that have been incorporated in the car.

The Buick standard of value rather than price stands firm and unmoved, and prices can only decline when lowered costs allow a lessened production expense.

Buick Value Will Be Maintained!



Should there occur unexpected reductions that affect costs and justify lower list prices on Buick cars, prior to May 1st, 1921, the amount of such reduction will be refunded to the purchaser.

The Noyes-Buick Company
N. E. Distributors
857 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

The Boston-Buick Company
Retail Dealers
97 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

To Get the Most Comfort From Your Securities

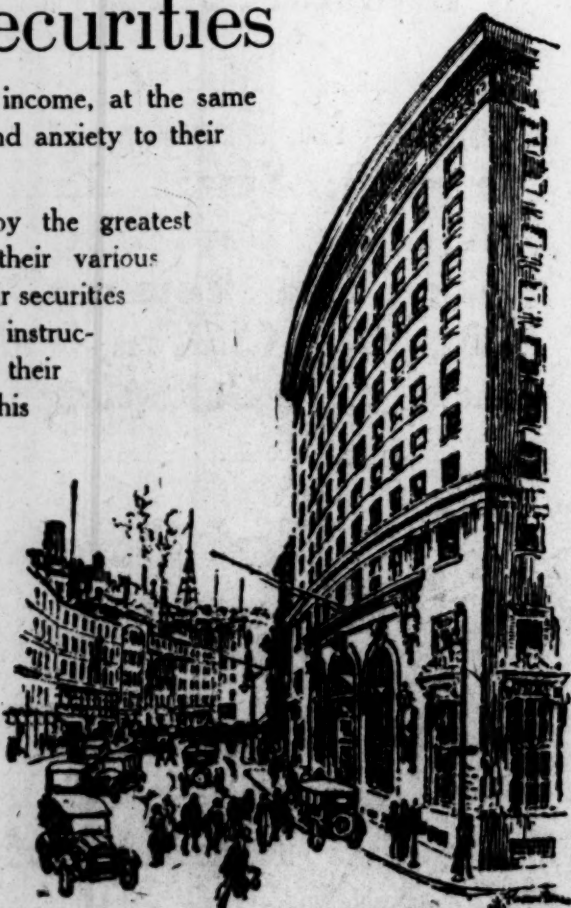
Securities, though a welcome source of income, at the same time may be a cause of inconvenience and anxiety to their owners.

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NEW WAY TOWARD INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Prime Minister of Australia Introduces a Bill Designed to Cope With the Widespread Discontent Among Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In moving the second reading of the new Industrial Peace Bill, the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, made an important declaration on the industrial position and the federal government's proposal for coping with the widespread discontent among the workers. Mr. Hughes said in part:

"There was a time when I, along with others, thought that industrial unrest could be, I will not say swept away, but rendered comparatively innocuous by recourse to those remedies which this and other legislatures have tried. But we have been chastened by experience, and we have come to see that industrial unrest is at once the price that the world is paying for progress and the punishment which the world is suffering from as the result of a system which failed utterly to recognize the basic factors of production.

Society and Production

"Production is not a matter concerning the individual only. It is primarily a collective function. Society is primarily concerned in production, and it is not competent for individuals—whether they be employers or employees—is immaterial—to carry on production in such a way as to militate against the best interests of society.

"Under the powers given to the Commonwealth we have an Arbitration Court with a president and a deputy president. This court has done excellent work, but the present position of the court is one of great congestion. Progress in that court is slow, and always has been, cumbersome in the extreme. Normally the procedure, as far as a labor organization is concerned, is to file a plaint, and this means in some cases that it has to be served on hundreds of employers throughout the Commonwealth. Unions have to wait for very few months, and in some cases, from the time that a plaint is filed until the case has been decided, a year or more elapses.

Settling Disputes

"The hearing of the cases is very protracted for many reasons. One is that the judge is necessarily unfamiliar with the trade or industry, the conditions of which he is called upon to settle. All this delay obviously makes for industrial unrest. There are two main methods of settling disputes. One is by direct action—by strikes. The other is by recourse to some form of arbitration.

"It would be doing a very grievous wrong to say that the court has not done great service to this country, but nobody will deny that experience has shown that for many reasons it is not the ideal method of settling disputes. "In the coal miners' case the machinery of the Arbitration Court failed to bring about industrial peace. Another tribunal had to be provided. The coal miners are today working under an agreement arrived at as the result of a round-table conference, but they are desirous of an alteration in existing conditions. When referred to the Arbitration Court they decline to go there. I express no opinion about that. I deal with the facts. They want a tribunal.

"We are desirous of creating machinery about whose legality and constitutionality there shall be no dispute. We are faced now with two positions which demand action. One is the case of the coal-mining industry. A tribunal has been promised. Whether the men will accept the kind of tribunal this Commonwealth is prepared to give them is another matter. Most certainly they will not return to the jurisdiction of the court.

Tribunal Preferred

"Then there is the shipbuilding industry, whose agreement is now coming to an end. The Commonwealth is faced with the position that unless it has power to create a tribunal which will exercise the functions of the present one the industry cannot go on. The men will not work unless

that tribunal or one similar to it is continued. In the circumstances, therefore, if there were no other reasons for introducing this measure than those affecting the coal-mining industry and the shipbuilding industry, the Ministry would be amply justified in its action. In my opinion, however, the experience of the shipbuilding tribunal warrants our extending the principle to other industries. I believe that tribunals of this kind, flexible, convenient, expeditious, and economical, are much more likely to promote industrial peace and prevent industrial turmoil than the court as it exists today.

"It is said by many that what is necessary is that the parties should come together. I think that that is a very sound and a very wise saying. Of course, each party looks upon the other with suspicion, and I think that both parties have a perfect right to do so. The employers sometimes are in the habit of thinking that the causes of industrial unrest lie wholly with the men. Nothing could be further from the truth. The causes of industrial unrest are inherent in society. They are inherent in something more than society—they are inherent in human nature.

Central and District Councils

"The inability of men to recognize that any cause but their own has justice has been the distinguishing trait of mankind from the beginning, and I think that it may be said with safety that one of the best methods of allaying suspicion and of promoting harmony is to bring the parties together, to recognize the fact that without the hearty cooperation of Labor it is impossible to hope for industrial peace. Labor, not only in this country, but in other parts of the world, has come to a point where it will demand that recognition.

"In this bill machinery is provided for the establishment of central and district councils, composed of an equal number of employers and employees. The functions of those councils will be advisory. Their purview will cover the whole industrial sphere. They will consider the causes of industrial unrest; they will propose remedies. They will each endeavor, either by their point or by their several actions, to promote the peaceful settlement of existing disputes.

"I take a case which will illustrate what I mean. The Melbourne Trades Hall has a body, which has been in existence for some time, called the industrial disputes committee. That body has done very great good—indeed, excellent work. It is composed of men who, for the most part, are not directly concerned in the dispute which they are attempting to settle. They endeavor to bring the parties together. They do not preach industrial turmoil, but strive to bring about a peaceful settlement. They have no legal status. The law does not recognize them. They cannot approach the Legislature direct. It is proposed in this bill to make use of such a body as that, and, by adding to it a similar number of employers, to create a council which, by using its influence with the warring parties, shall bring them together to smooth out their difficulties.

Causes and Remedies

"This measure provides for two things quite distinct in their natures. One is for the establishment of councils of industry, whose business shall be to survey the whole of the industrial sphere, consider what are the basic causes of industrial unrest, and propose remedies for the appropriate body. There will be one council for the Commonwealth, and a council in each state, composed in each case of an equal number of representatives of organized Labor and organized Capital, or employers. They will have equal status. They will receive a fee. Their business will be to advise the government and the parties what should be done.

"Now, that is one thing that this bill aims at doing. The other is the creation of machinery, by which special tribunals can be appointed to settle de facto disputes and to prevent disputes occurring. They will have a chairman mutually agreed upon, or,

if they cannot agree on a chairman the Ministry will appoint one. "An amendment will be made of the Arbitration Act. I have given notice of the measure. Nevertheless, I say, that the special tribunals and the councils I have spoken of will be a great step forward. These councils will give organized Labor a recognized status, and the advice of these councils will be most useful to the Legislature. The object of the creation of these special tribunals, however, is not to supersede, but to supplement, the arbitration court, and the arbitration court will continue. It is a recognition of the principle of the round-table conference which I think that members who have had any experience in disputes will admit to be the best method of settling disputes. An award or decision of the tribunal will be binding in law. It will have the same effect as the award of the arbitration court. A tribunal, after it has given a decision, may appoint a standing tribunal to interpret its award and give effect to it.

"I do not pretend for one moment that this is a panacea for industrial unrest, but I say that it is a distinct advance on existing legislation. I believe that it will prove of infinite service."

ATTEMPTS TO DEFEAT MASSEY GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The first session of a new parliament, elected in December last, has opened with trials of strength between the parties. The issue was never in doubt, for the election gave the Reform Government, headed by Mr. Massey, a secure majority in the House of Representatives. But the voting was of some interest, owing to the composition of the House. The Government Party is a solid body of about 45 members. The official opposition, the Liberals, contains some 20 members, and the official Labor Party has 8 members. Independents, some of them with a strong leaning toward Labor, form the balance of the House, which contains 80 members. The Labor group, which is headed by H. E. Holland, applied the first test. Mr. Holland moved that the House had no confidence in the government, on the ground of its failure to adopt proportional representation to combat effectively the high cost of living, to provide homes for the people and to do various other things. The list of charges was not particularly convincing, and the motion, in any case, was treated on a purely party basis. It was rejected by 33 votes to 16, most of the Liberals not voting at all. The Liberals did not wish either to indicate confidence in the government or to vote with the Labor group.

Later, the leader of the Liberal opposition, Mr. Macdonald, moved a formal want-of-confidence motion against the government. This was rejected by 45 votes to 23. Another motion, presented by an Independent member, expressed an opinion in favor of an effective executive, as against a government selected by the leader of the dominant party in the House. This motion was rejected by 41 votes to 30. The facts proved by the divisions are that the government headed by Mr. Massey is in a secure position and that the groups opposed to the government, the Liberals and the Laborites, are not prepared to work together. The Liberals are nearer in political opinion to the Reformers than to the official Labor group, which happens to be led at present by a man who professes that his sympathies are international and who seems at times to be absolutely anti-British in his inclinations. The present leader of the Labor Party is not a native of New Zealand. He opposed recruiting during the war, he protested against the Peace Treaty on the ground that it was harsh to the Germans, and he professes sympathy for Russian Bolshevism. It is fair to say that he does not reflect working class opinion on these points. In New Zealand, as in other countries, the organized workers do not always put their best goods in the front of the counter.

WORK PROCEEDS ON BLUE NILE DAM

Digging of Main Canal Goes on While Materials for the Dam at Makwar Are Marshaled

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHARTOUM, Sudan—some interesting particulars are now available regarding the progress of the work of building the dam across the Blue Nile at Makwar, and the subsequent canalization of the Gezira Plain. The scheme was just starting in 1914 when the outbreak of war necessitated its almost complete stoppage. However, a few officials and engineers were retained for essential preliminary work and they carried on until 1919, when the project was handed over to the Sudan Construction Company, Ltd., specially formed for the purpose.

This company has several difficulties to contend with. The site of the dam is some 650 miles by rail from Port Sudan, where all imported machinery and material must be landed. The supply of local labor is totally inadequate, and the rain and rapid rise of the Blue Nile between June and October make any constructional work on the dam during that period out of the question.

Cement Factory Built

The company have wisely decided to utilize local resources as much as possible. A cement factory has been built at Makwar which, when completed, will have an output of 60,000 tons per annum. The lime stone used in the manufacture of the cement is to be brought down from Rosieris by steamers when the river is in flood, and the six kilns are to be heated by charcoal burnt in the forests of the Blue Nile. The company are also burning their own bricks at Makwar, where they have built a flour mill and an ice factory, besides houses for their employees of all grades. A cinema is also fitted up and running.

Most of the manual labor up to the present has been done by Suddi boys from Upper Egypt, and about 4000 of them have been brought up on short contracts. Negotiations are proceeding for the introduction of laborers from the Yemen. There is also some hope of recruiting labor from Abyssinia. It is estimated that the company had some 6000 men of all nationalities on its pay roll at the end of June, and this number will be considerably increased by November next.

Workshops Built

As regards the progress of the work away from Makwar, houses, stores, and workshops have been erected at Hag Abdulla, Wad Medani, and Wad El Haddad, along the line of the main canal, the digging of which is to proceed concurrently with the construction of the dam. Two mechanical excavators are at work at Wad El Haddad. One is the well known Bucyrus American machine, and the other is a dipper dredger. It is hoped to

have other machines at work shortly. Large numbers of men are employed at Jebels Moya and Segadi in quarrying stone for the dam, and in building a railway siding to the latter hill.

Men are also at work in the forests of the Blue Nile burning charcoal and setting out sleepers for railway lines. The above is all preliminary work that must be finished before the dam

can really be started. It is to be constructed in four sections, and it is hoped to complete the first of these sections by June, 1921, before the next rainy season commences.

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Hemstitched Union Huckaback Towels
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Hemmed Cotton Huckaback Towels
per dozen \$2.25, 3.00, 3.75

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels
per dozen \$4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 9.00

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PEORIA—Block & Kohl.
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SOLE BOSTON AGENTS

IRISH PRESS GETS OFFICIAL WARNING

Chief Secretary Issues Warning Regarding Frequent Occurrence of Misleading Statements on Current Irish Events

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The general managers of the Irish Railway Companies met recently in Dublin to discuss the situation arising from the trouble now known as the "munitions strike" which was begun by the Dublin dockers at Alexandra Basin in May last. On May 22, all the operatives of the Dublin & South Eastern, and the Great Southern & Western railways refused to work a train loaded with war material, at Kingstown. On May 25, the London & North Western Railway Company dismissed over 500 of their employees at the North Wall, Dublin, for refusing to remove a case of arms from the S. S. Sillemore, and since that date the goods traffic at the North Wall has been suspended. Gradually all the Irish railways became involved, and although the services of many of the country districts have been improved of late there is still only one passenger train per day to Limerick, and one from Waterford to Cork. The passenger service to Galway is completely isolated as regards railway traffic. Although not quite so bad, conditions in the south and southwest are still most unsatisfactory, with the result that all business interests have been disastrously impaired. Petrol for motor transport is now being exhausted, because such supplies are not permitted to be forwarded to certain districts.

Milder Discipline

After three months' persistence it should be plain to the authorities that the railway workers cannot be forced to handle weapons of war, yet they still persist in forcing armed men to travel on passenger trains in spite of the inevitable result, and protesting employees are dismissed wholesale. The trouble having been recently renewed at Amiens Street Terminus, Dublin, the managers of the railways are now considering the adoption of a milder form of discipline than instant dismissal, and the consequent serious dislocation of traffic. Any decision in this direction will be eagerly welcomed by the entire community.

The railway guard who was kidnapped at a Kerry Station was brought up for trial before a Sinn Féin court-martial on a charge of having worked a train which carried armed police. On being fined £12 he thanked the court for the lenient sentence imposed and pleaded that he did not think it was a political offense. The court, having deducted the expenses of the proceedings, ordered that the balance should be forwarded to the fund in aid of "munition strikers."

At a district court-martial held in Dublin, seven young volunteers have been tried for unlawfully imprisoning a man for four hours against his will. The men were arrested on August 3

and 4, and imprisoned in Mount Joy without any charge being preferred against them. In consequence they commenced hunger-striking, but when told the nature of their charge they ceased striking. After a searching inquiry into the circumstances, it was found that the accused had arrested their prisoner for stealing vegetables from a neighbor's field to which he had been habitually paying nocturnal visits.

Appeal to Sporting Instinct

Mr. Farrell, counsel for the accused, appealed to the "common sense, fair play, justice, and sporting instinct of the court not to condemn to imprisonment those men who, at great personal risk, and loss of their much-needed rest after their daily toil, went out to protect public property against such night prowlers and marauders." The president, Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, and the judge-advocate, Mr. Longworth, responded to the appeal by acquitting the accused, thereby establishing rather a remarkable precedent.

Enormous damage has been done in Dundalk owing to malicious incendiaryism, resulting in the total destruction of one of the most imposing blocks of business houses in the center of the town and the burning of a boy and two girls, employees in Messrs. Craig's drapery establishment. The Ulster Bank was partially destroyed, and all the houses had been previously sprinkled with petrol. A meeting of protest was held by the townsfolk and the chairman of the Urban Council, Peter Hughes, who presided, offered to be responsible for the peace of Dundalk if the military and police were withdrawn from it.

Proposed Civic Guard

Major Dunbar, representing the military, said he could not accept such an undertaking that he had his orders to carry out. Sir Thomas Marcardie, deputy-lieutenant, proposed that the chairman's offer be forwarded to the authorities, Major Dunbar having given an undertaking that the military would not take part in any further disturbance, a civic guard was formed to act in conjunction with the military if the police withdrew from the town. When District-Inspector Neilligan would give no guarantee that the civic guard would not be interfered with, and referred to the recent killing of one of his force, a proposal to form a civic guard to act in conjunction with the military and police was finally forwarded to the authorities for approval.

A warning to the press, regarding the frequent occurrence of misleading statements being published on current events in Ireland, has been issued from the Chief Secretary's office, by Sir John Anderson, the Undersecretary. That addressed to the Freeman's Journal was worded as follows:

"Dublin Castle.—To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal. 'Sir.—The attention of the Irish Government has been called to the increasing frequency with which misleading statements, often untrue and in any case calculated to aggravate disorder and dissatisfaction, have appeared in the columns of certain newspapers, and I am directed by the Lords Justices to call the attention of the press of Ireland to the obligations and responsibilities which are imposed by law upon those responsible for the publication of such statements.

Press and the Law

"While they have no desire to place obstacles in the way of the legitimate

expression of political opinion or fair comment upon current events, their Excellencies desire it to be clearly understood that a grave view is taken of the repeated breaches of the law which have been committed by certain newspapers, with their must assume, the knowledge of their editors and managers.

"If such breaches continue, the government will not hesitate to deal with the newspaper companies and the individuals concerned as drastically as the circumstances warrant. I am, Sir, your obedient servant"—(signed) "John Anderson."

To this the Freeman editor, who obviously takes the threat as personal, appends a foot-note, remarkable in its naïveté, as follows:

"We challenge the Castle to point to any single report or statement in the Freeman's Journal which we unwittingly and with malice aforethought have published in a desire to provoke discontent or disaffection."

EMPTY FREIGHT CAR MILEAGE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Traffic figures just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission show the empty freight car mileage for the country's railroads to have increased very largely for August, 1920, under private operations, as against August, 1919, when the roads were operated by the government. The empty freight car miles this year are 449,693,720 and for last year 361,382,700, the increase being about 20 per cent. This was about twice as great a rate of increase as the improvement in loaded freight car miles, which were 970,503,090 in 1920, against 868,610,101 in 1919. Net ton miles have increased, but not so rapidly as freight service train miles. Reports are not complete, for 47 railroads are not included in the figures.

ARGUMENT IN MARTENS CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Final hearing in the deportation proceedings against Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet representative here, was held at Ellis Island this week, and November 15 has been set as the date for submission of briefs and arguments before the Secretary of Labor in Washington.

A REFUGEE EXPOSES BOLSHEVIST RULE

Europe, It Is Said, Is Faced With an Immediate Danger From Bolshevism Through the Missing of Many Opportunities

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on October 14 and 15.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Having traced a little of the history of the Bolshevik movement in Russia during its early stages, it may be of interest in conclusion to refer briefly to some of the anti-Bolshevik forces which have arisen in opposition to the Soviet régime.

Toward the beginning of the second period a number of anti-Bolshevik armies were raised on the outskirts of Russia. By then every communication with Russia had been stopped. Receiving no news from Russia, and being separated from her by a thick belt of Russian "Whites," the Allies were compelled to fall back, in their judgment of Russian affairs, on their reminiscences of the first period of Bolshevism. They imagined to themselves pictures of anarchy, administrative weakness, disorganization in the army, and believed fully in the possibility of a counter-revolution. They were unaware of the enormous progress of the Soviet police system, and did not realize that the whole population of Russia was being forcibly drawn into the service of the government.

No Definite Policy

The total absence of a definite and independent policy in Russian affairs was proved recently after the defeat of General Denikin by the hasty acknowledgment of the independence of several of the small states which had separated themselves from Russia, although for two years they had claimed recognition of their historical, national and judicial rights to independence. Having no exact idea of the state of affairs in Russia, the Allies relied wholly on the knowledge and information of the Russian political groups which stood at the head of the various Russian anti-Bolshevik armies. "Give us money and munitions, and we will do the rest; don't

trouble, but rely on us," was the tenor of what they said. The Allies adopted this system of policy toward Russia, and only retained the right of supervision over the military operations against the Bolsheviks.

It is impossible to approach such a great and compound social process as Bolshevism simply from the point of view of certain political groups; that is to say by accepting the program of General Denikin and Sergius Sazonoff and casting away the interests of all other political elements, however subjectively sympathetic and necessary might be the former and however subjectively small and undesirable the latter. Denikin and Sazonoff program which was adopted unofficially by the Allies, was just the kind of program which was adopted unofficially group would choose for the realization of certain practical political results. It is quite possible in the analysis of such an enormous and complicated process as the Russian revolution to estimate the meeting of each separate force the application of which helps to produce the final result.

Other Factors Ignored

While they supplied the Russian White Armies with money and arms the western European statesmen too clearly ignored the other factors in the great process, as for instance the national movements, for they regarded them only from the point of view which they had adopted as theirs. They now find themselves compelled to deal with Russian Bolshevism at first hand, for that movement has succeeded in destroying all existing obstacles, and has reached the boundaries of the civilized world. Having no proper policy of their own as regards Russia, and owing to the suddenness of events having had no time to replace the Denikin-Sazonoff plan by another, the allied statesmen now stammer offers of a half-agreement and an exchange of wares with the so-called Cooperatives of Russia which have been carefully prepared by the Soviet Government for the beginning of commercial relations with the outside world.

Intervention Impossible

Europe is faced with an immediate danger through having missed her opportunities; the existing state of social and political affairs seems to be going steadily "ad majorem gloriam bolshevismum." No one can realize this with a more sincere horror than those who have gone through the Bolshevik régime. Military intervention is impossible; the abolition of Russian Bolshevism by the Russian White armies proved impracticable,

for it was as impossible for a Russian army created after the great debacle of 1917 to beat Bolshevism as it is for glass to cut glass.

To incite the old and new countries which have achieved their independence round the borders of Russia to an anti-Bolshevik offensive would be the best way to drive them into Bolshevism owing to the shortage of food and the general war-weariness of the working classes. On the other hand, the raising of the blockade certainly opens limitless possibilities for the spreading of Bolshevik propaganda. Such are the dark horizons which would seem to loom before Europe in the future.

ASSESSMENTS FOR EXPENSES OF LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—At the recent International Financial Conference in Brussels, a committee was appointed in order "to advise the Council of the League of Nations on the principles to be adopted by it in assessing the share of the expenses of the League to be paid by each of its members." This committee, it is understood, has already reached a fairly definite conclusion and the system of apportionment is believed to be as follows:

All members of the League are put into a list which is divided into classes. There are approximately five or six classes, and the classification is based upon revenue, public expenditure, national income, and to a certain small extent, upon population and area. The first class contains the United Kingdom and France. This was the crucial question. Dignity tended to raise the class of every one concerned and economy suggested a sacrifice of dignity. Dignity won in the case of France, and economy won in the case of the others.

A difficult situation arose in regard to India. As a general result, it is understood that the recommendations of the committee will involve doubling the contribution previously allowed for by the United Kingdom, and the reducing to very small proportions of the contributions of the dominions and the colonies. The whole question would appear to be one of some difficulty, and one which will need to be handled carefully. It is believed that as a result of the committee's findings, an arrangement will be made whereby more than half of the League expenses will be paid by less than one-twelfth of its members.



What's in A Name

Progress is the name given by the Republicans to what the Democrats leave undone, and by the Democrats to what the Republicans do not want to do.

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OPORTO RECEIVES PORTUGAL'S CHIEF

President Plays Leading Part in Public Ceremonies of Various Kinds to Celebrate Centenary of 1820 Revolution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

OPORTO, Portugal.—Nominally a festival has been in progress to celebrate the centenary of the revolution of 1820, when Portugal overthrew the absolute monarchy with the sad state into which the country had fallen under it, the reins of power being largely in the hands of certain foreign military personages, and set up a limited monarchy with a Parliament in its place. But actually as little is said about that historic affair as possible, and it is not considered to be in good taste or at all discreet to mention it in highly strung political circles. Oporto is the center of this intensely modest "celebration," at other places in Portugal there is no sign of it.

The capital of the north felt that nominally something had to be done, perhaps because a critical posterity in a tranquil state of mind would expect it since Oporto was the place where this 1820 revolution began.

Here at Oporto, also only recently, there was a mild revolutionary outbreak of a very different character, and it is because just now revolution is so very much in the Portuguese air and the Parliament of which the good people of 1820 were so very proud has degenerated into a society of incapable, insincere and unpatriotic politicians who are ruining the country, that it is not at this historic moment considered wise to mention the word "revolution" oftener than is positively necessary.

Revolution Overlooked

What has been done is that the President of the Republic, Dr. Jose de Almeida, visited Oporto and played the leading part in public ceremonies of various kinds. Much was made of the visit, and so in the presence of the President the revolution may be more or less overlooked. There have been one or two formal recognitions of the fact of the centenary and a memorial has been dedicated to the revolutionaries of a hundred years ago, but nothing more than that.

The President came to Oporto with a somewhat imposing entourage, which embraced the Premier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, War and Commerce, various generals and other high officers of the army and notabilities of the Republican Guard. He has been received with many marks of enthusiasm. Oporto is always disposed to be very critical of all affairs of government and of all political personages who have their headquarters in Lisbon, since it prefers as a general rule to differ from Lisbon, which it considers slow and lacking in imagination and initiative. Dr. Almeida, however, is recognized as a harmless kind of President, not as a strong man like Sidonis Paea bent on the furtherance of great movements, but as one who is simply patriotic and disposed to let currents flow without any active interference on his part. So he is sympathized with, does not excite any angry feelings, and is made much of on occasions like the present.

While in Oporto he paid a visit to Leixoes, which is at the mouth of the river, and is virtually becoming the real port of Oporto and the place where many of the big ships stop. Leixoes, which is connected with the city three or four miles away by rail and electric car, has made great advances in recent times, and whenever Portugal makes a great move forward as she must do some time, it will be reflected in a further great increase of the prosperity of Leixoes. Land all about this harbor has gone up in value

very much in recent years, and far-sighted investors are now buying it whenever possible with the intention of holding it unused for a few years in the belief that it will by then have enormously increased in value.

Credit for Leixoes

The President at a public dinner made a speech extolling the enterprise of the place and expressing his fervent wishes for its prosperity. At this time it was announced a credit of 30,000 contos to Leixoes, to be devoted to harbor and other improvements. While here the President also opened a new club.

Dr. Almeida in the course of this visit to Oporto has figured at gatherings held at the headquarters of the Commercial Association and at the Bourse. Here the local commercial and financial dignitaries made pleasant speeches, in which they said they offered him their hearty cooperation in all efforts for the restoration of the tranquillity and prosperity of the country. The Minister of Commerce made a speech in which he declared himself to be in favor of the commercial traffic, and in reference to the negotiations that are being conducted with the Spanish Government at the present time concerning the apportionment between the two countries of the electric energy that is to be derived from the Douro Falls, declared that Portugal had a right to a full half of that power. He also remarked, much to the satisfaction of his hearers, that Portugal is not Lisbon and that the Portuguese people could not continue to be overborne by the caprices of the capital. On the other hand, the Premier and the Foreign Minister proclaimed the necessity of national union for the salvation of the country.

On leaving Oporto the President of the Republic was given a great send-off, and his visit has been regarded as a complete success. It is stated that he has been greatly impressed with all that he has seen and heard, and that he has remarked that he left Oporto strengthened in the conviction that he ought to pay less and less attention to the attitudes adopted by the political parties and the Parliamentary groups.

ONTARIO TO IMPROVE LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—Important changes concerning the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act are now being considered by the attorney-general for the Province. At the present time the main responsibility for rounding up offenders under the act rests with the officers of the Board of License Commissioners, who in turn are under the provincial secretary. If the new plans mature the sole responsibility for enforcing the act will be moved to the department of the attorney-general, who will proceed against offenders through the Ontario provincial police. Already a small start has been made toward the reorganization of the provincial police force. Eventually the present superintendent of the force will be promoted to the rank of commissioner and will confine his attention to executive work. Under the commissioner will be a superintendent, who will have full control of the general police work in the Province.

Under the new scheme, now being considered by the Prime Minister and the attorney-general, there will be a special branch under the commissioner of the provincial police whose sole duty will be to enforce the liquor laws. The whole scheme of reorganizing the provincial police force will mean an increased annual expenditure of over \$250,000. So far-reaching are the changes that nothing can be done without legislation. The government, however, is anxious that no time shall be lost and with this end in view it is the intention of the Hon. E. C. Drury, the Prime Minister, that the Ontario Legislature shall assemble on January 15 next, or about six weeks earlier than usual.

NOTED WOMEN TRAVELERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

What is a "traveler"? The word has such a generous wealth of meaning that it may be as well, at the outset, to define the sense in which it is being used. It may be applied equally to the explorer thrusting into unknown wilds and to the tourist engaged in "doing" Europe; while in between come a host of intermediate grades of "travelers." No one needs to be told of the modern growth of tourist travel among women, but there is less general appreciation of the part which

from returning to fetch her. At last, in 1769, Madame Godin and her two brothers set out to descend the Pastaza to the Amazon, where it had been arranged that a Portuguese vessel should meet her. The journey was one long chapter of misadventures. Deserted by their native escort, and forced by the wrecking of their boat to take to the dense forests, the travelers struggled on amid increasing difficulties until Madame Godin was left alone. Still keeping on, she eventually met with friendly Indians and was enabled to complete her journey. Only those who know the Amazonian forests can fully realize what this means. It is pleasant to read that her courage and strength of purpose met with their

the second half of the nineteenth century.

It may be objected by critics who are disposed to minimize women's work as travelers that none of those who have yet been mentioned was the leader of an expedition, and except in the case of Madame Godin, when she was left entirely alone, all were protected and shielded by husbands or brothers. It would be idle, indeed, to contend that women are as well able as men to engage alone in pioneer journeys; none the less, there have been many women who have journeyed in the wild places of the earth as leaders of expeditions and not merely as helpmates. One of the most remarkable of these was Alexandrine



Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop at Erzerum ready for the journey

they have played as travelers in a sterner sense.

Today, when scarcely any avenue of employment or active enterprise is closed to them, it is not surprising to find women ranking as great travelers and geographers and receiving high honor from the most famous geographical societies. Surely, however, it might be thought, exploration and the branches of travel which verge upon it are the last of occupations which women would take up, and the subject must be one without any but the most recent history. On the contrary, the gallery of women travelers who have gone forth like the old voyagers, not necessarily as pioneer explorers, but as discoverers in the broad sense, wandering from the beaten track and adding to knowledge of remote countries and peoples, contains many portraits belonging to past centuries.

Not to look any further back, the middle of the eighteenth century witnessed a most adventurous journey in the Amazon basin by a French woman, Madame Godin. Her experiences have been described by Edward Heawood, the learned librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, as one of the most remarkable episodes in the whole history of travel. The wife of a member of the French expedition which was sent out to the Andean tableland by the Paris Academy to determine the length of a degree of the meridian in the neighborhood of the equator, she and her husband remained behind when the others returned home. In 1749 Mr. Godin had to make an urgent journey home without his wife, and for 20 years he was prevented by war

reward. She and her husband were reunited in Guiana.

Livingstone's Wife

Madam Godin is not a solitary example. The wives of some of the most distinguished explorers have shared with their husbands the privations of penetrating the unknown wilderness. The annals of missionary enterprise in the nineteenth century are rich in such examples of devotion. Dr. Livingstone was accompanied by his wife—herself the daughter of famous pioneer missionaries in South Africa, Robert and Mary Moffat—on some of his early explorations.

In a somewhat different category was Lady Baker, the second wife of the distinguished explorer of the Upper Nile, Sir Samuel Baker. A Hungarian by birth, she took part in the expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Albert Nyanza, and attended him in his campaigns against the slave-hunters, joining in strenuous marches, distributing ammunition when there was fighting, and commanding the camp when her husband was away. He once wrote of her "She was away."

Still another woman traveler who shared her husband's experiences was Mrs. Littledale. The hardships of the journey through Tibet, which won for Mr. Littledale, in 1896, the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal, compelled the abandonment of the attempt to reach the Forbidden City of Lhasa; but the travelers came within sight of the hills including it—nearer, indeed, than any other Europeans in

Tinne. The richest heiress in The Netherlands, she devoted her life to African exploration, organizing in 1861 and 1863 two great expeditions to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and a few years later a third expedition which aimed at crossing the Sahara from Tripoli to Lake Chad.

In comparison with Miss Timne's career the travels of Miss Gordon Cumming and Miss Marianne North seem commonplace. Both ladies were world travelers of an enterprising if not very adventurous order, and did much by their writings to popularize knowledge of distant lands in the second half of the last century. Miss North could claim acquaintance with every continent, and was an artist of no mean order. She painted hundreds of pictures, illustrating especially the flora of the lands she visited, and afterwards presented the collection to Kew Gardens, where it is housed in a special building.

Perhaps the most notable of women travelers in the second half of the nineteenth century, taking into account both the wide range and the geographical value of her journeys, was Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop. She

engaged in long and toilsome journeys in far-off countries, where none of the amenities of modern civilization were to be enjoyed. Her courage rose to meet every difficulty. Her earliest travels were in North America, her latest in Africa (Morocco); she also made an early tour through Australia and Hawaii; but her greatest journeys were in Asia: China, Korea and Japan, the Malay Peninsula, Lesser Tibet, Persia, and Kurdistan. She had a wonderful faculty for detailed observation, carefully cultivated from childhood, and a well-balanced point of view, coupled with a graphic literary style, which enabled her to record her experiences in books both delightful to read and full of instruction, so that they commanded the admiration not only of the general public but of the highest geographical authorities.

An African Ethnographer

The last decade of the nineteenth century witnessed the activities of another lady traveler who occupies a distinctive niche in the temple of geographical fame. Miss Mary Kingsley, a niece of Charles Kingsley, devoted her attention to equatorial west Africa, and aroused so much interest by her ethnographical and natural history studies that the African Society was founded in memory of her, to spread a knowledge of African problems.

Other women there are, with no such pretensions, who wander in untamed lands, simply in answer to the call of the wild; such was Miss Mary Hall, who in 1905 passed through the heart of Africa, from south to north. But Miss Kingsley, with her passion for scientific investigation, was the prototype of a growing body of modern women travelers. There is Miss Ellen Churchill Semple, an American lady, who studied at Leipzig under Professor Ratzel, the great authority on anthropogeography, and who is herself recognized as one of the leading scientific geographers of the day, author of famous textbooks, and lecturer at the University of Chicago and elsewhere in the United States, as well as at Oxford University—no armchair geographer, but one who has traveled in Japan, for instance, and has read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society in London.

There is Miss Marie Czaplicka, a Polish lady, who has studied anthropology at Oxford, and who this year was awarded the Murchison Grant of the Royal Geographical Society for her work in northern Siberia. There is Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman, of the United States, who with her husband, Dr. Hunter Bullock Workman, has traveled in many lands and has led several important expeditions in the Himalayas, exploring glaciers and making pioneer ascents of lofty peaks. One of them nearly 23,000 feet high—easily the record ascent by a woman. There is Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, who, with her husband, has made an elaborate study of the Aikuyu, one of the primitive peoples of British East Africa, and who in the last few years has led an expedition to Easter Island, in the Pacific Ocean, for the investigation of its monuments.

Last, but not least, there is Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, a daughter of Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., who traveled widely in Asiatic Turkey before the war, and during the war held an appointment in the British Political

Department in Mesopotamia. An accomplished antiquarian scholar, speaking Arabic fluently, she has made additions to knowledge of Middle Eastern lands which won for her a few years ago the highest honor at the disposal of the Royal Geographical Society—the Founder's Gold Medal.

Such is a very cursory survey of what some women travelers have done. The list is far from complete, but it shows how varied is the field of opportunity.

GROUND OF ACTION IN MT. VERNON CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Following the decision of Martin J. Keogh, Supreme Court Justice, declaring unconstitutional the city ordinance under which Mayor Elmer Kincaid of Mt. Vernon refused to grant permits for Socialist street speakers, it has developed that Rose Schneiderman, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, and the Rev. Norman Thomas, the second trio of speakers arrested under the ordinance, went to Mt. Vernon with the purpose of discussing in public the validity of the ordinance under which three Socialists had already been arrested.

The police first arrested Mrs. Arthur Garfield Hays, William G. Chambers and Thomas F. Doyle because they had been unable to obtain a permit; they arrested the other three, who were attempting to discuss the legality of the former action on the ground of free speech, giving as their reason merely that traffic was being obstructed.

Joseph Henry Esser, former special corporation counsel, who was dismissed when he opposed the mayor's attitude on the first arrests, regards the decision as a vindication of constitutional rights. But the city officials insist that free speech is not involved, that the ordinance forbids all street meetings without permits, and that it is in accordance with the city charter.

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Sheets 72x90 inches and 81x90 inches. Would ordinarily sell for 2.25 each, 1.69

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF WORLD MONEY MARKETS

Some Flurries Reported From Cuba and Holland, but No Sensational Breaks on the Exchanges

The money markets of the world have suffered little serious disturbances during the week. There have been some flurries, but no sensational breaks.

The Cuban banks for a long time had been overloaned on sugar stocks. These stocks were held off the market for higher prices. When the break in sugar came, and lower prices were forced, the bank securities were jeopardized. Sugar was worth less, and was not moving, for goods always move slowly on a falling market. The Cuban Government promptly declared a moratorium, which stopped runs on banks, protected deposits, and helped to stabilize business.

A break on the Amsterdam, Holland, bourse, said to have been due to the weakness of exchange, caused a heavy decline in the values of securities.

Attention seems to have been given, or rather forced by events in the United States, to a nation-wide discussion of the money market with special reference to volume of currency in circulation and tightness of credit. The sensational drop in the price of wheat and other grains, which occurred a fortnight ago, followed by what seemed a similar drive on the price of raw cotton, brought a speedy action on the part of the agriculturalists.

Farmers Ask Questions

The farmers lost no time in getting to the American Capitol, where they put some embarrassing questions before the officials of the Federal Reserve banks, to the President, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, the record of which has appeared in the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

The discussion has served to bring out this fact: either cotton and grain prices must come down to a point to match foreign exchange, or some way must be found to extend credit to the nations of Europe, particularly the nations of middle Europe, so that they may purchase needed supplies on long time payment. And time payment means a period long enough to permit manufacture and sale of manufactured product.

If middle Europe is thus supplied American surplus will be disposed of at prices to correspond with what prices ought to be when reckoned in terms of inflated money. The protest of the farmer against the money effort to suddenly drive down the price of farm products before there has been adequate reduction in the price of the things which the farmer must buy seems from that standpoint to be justified.

What we people must endeavor to realize now is that the human race is one in everything essential to life. The world cannot go on half prosperous and half miserable.

America has plenty, Europe has lack. The basic prosperity and economic stability of the United States is unquestioned. This nation possesses four-ninths of the gold supply of the world, which in turn gives such credit stability to our banking system, so as to enable the banks to meet every reasonable demand.

Machinery Needed Abroad

Continental Europe has machinery and labor power waiting to transmute raw materials into things usable. But continental Europe has no, or insufficient, raw materials to keep these factories going, nor enough food to feed the industrial workers. Europe has plenty of money, too much in fact, but not of the kind that will settle trade balances, and there is not much that may be exported. The people of middle Europe do not ask for arms. They want credit on raw materials purchased. When these raw materials become manufactured products they will have something convertible into cash or exchangeable for more raw materials. And hence the means of paying debts. Prosperous America should devise some way of helping the people of Europe to go to work. Working will end fighting. The people of the United States financed the war, through the purchase of Liberty bonds, in sums so great as to stagger the imagination. Apparently the need is for some one far-sighted enough to think through the means of financing peace.

AMALGAMATED BUYS PLANT

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Amalgamated Sugar Company has purchased the large factory of the West Cache Sugar Company in northern Utah for about \$1,000,000. Its slicing capacity is 650 to 700 tons of sugar beets a day. In the immediate vicinity a project is under way to drain 60,000 to 100,000 acres at a cost of about \$40 an acre. It is declared the Amalgamated Sugar Company has agreed to finance the project provided the farmers will contract to furnish the factory beets for a stipulated period.

GOLD ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—A corrected list of the gold imported on the Adriatic shows a total of \$14,035,000. Of this amount about \$11,000,000 represents a further consignment of the balance previously held in the Bank of England to the credit of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The balance on the Adriatic was for Kuhn Loeb & Co.

SLIGHT ADVANCE ON AMERICAN MARKETS

Stocks were firmer yesterday all along the line, but there were no advances of consequence. Call money was easier.

The fact that the market remains steady in the face of high call money rates in New York and bearish news from the English strike situation is taken as evidence that the market is in a strong position.

Wheat made a sudden advance toward the close of the Chicago session, on news that President Wilson had ordered an investigation into the causes of the sudden and drastic decline of wheat prices about the first of the month. Wheat closed at 2.18 1/4.

Cotton remained about the same with futures showing slight decline.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The employees of the Trumbull Steel Company oversubscribed \$1,000,000, par value \$25 a share, of common stock offered to them by the company at \$27.50 a share. A preliminary check of returns indicates between 1500 and 2000 individual subscribers out of about 3500 possible. Trumbull employs number 5000. The subscription plan provides for an aggregate bonus of \$7 a share to employees, who hold original certificates until January 1, 1925.

Notice of a 6 per cent dividend, amounting to \$53,000, the third to be declared since its organization, has been issued by the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, Washington. The dividend is payable to member borrowers of record December 1, 1919, and is computed up to December 31, 1919. The disbursement, which is for a six months' period, based on the stock of the farm loan associations, held by 17,355 members. The resources of the Spokane branch are placed at \$46,889,817.

A report of the Hendee Manufacturing Company, which manufactures motorcycles, for the year ended August 31, 1920, shows profits of \$759,914, as compared with \$1,454,717 in 1919, and \$740,891 in 1918. The balance of profits for the \$10,000,000 common after preferred dividends and taxes is \$689,914, against \$943,718 a year ago, 68 per cent against 9.3 per cent in 1919.

Shipments of wool through the Southern Alberta Wool Growers Association this year surpass those of last year by approximately 1,250,000 pounds. Last year only 800,000 pounds of wool were shipped through the association to Toronto.

A second cable from the mainland to Vancouver Island is to be laid immediately by the British Columbia Telephone Company, according to announcement. The cost will be \$350,000.

Admiral Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has announced that American and foreign shipping lines will go the limit in reducing freight charges to meet the competition of the French line.

A London cable says the British Government offers to purchase the United States Cable Company's cable and all other equipment, and directors have advised shareholders to accept the offer at a meeting October 13. The offer, it is stated, is the outcome of unsatisfactory legal and private negotiations between the company and the Western Union for continuance of the Western Union's lease of the United States Cable Company's direct cables. The Evening News says the price is understood to be £750,000.

ITEMIZED COST OF COTTON PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, New York—The cost of cotton production in Alabama this year averages about 25 cents a pound, according to the United States Commissioner of Agriculture. Costs of 578 farms were averaged, and the cost an acre itemized as follows:

Preparation of land	\$5.45
Rent of land	8.51
Fertilization	6.58
Planting	2.85
Harvesting	2.85
Chopping out	2.42
Hoing	1.98
Cultivation	8.02
Miscellaneous	1.57
Picking	7.55
Hauling to gin and market	1.43
Ginning	2.07
Total an acre	\$64.44
Less value of seed	5.93
Net cost of lint an acre	\$44.51

On an estimated yield of 169 pounds an acre this season, the above cost would work out somewhat above 25 cents level. In 10 years between 1909 and 1918 the yield an acre in Alabama averaged 159 pounds.

From beginning to end of the cultivation the crop costs \$39.28 an acre. Should the yield be less than the estimate, the net cost will be raised. In this calculation picking and marketing costs are calculated at 2.2 cents a pound of seed cotton. Labor necessary for an acre was 9.79 days of manual and 3.91 of team work. In March, 1920, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the average cost of the crop of 1919 at 28 cents a pound.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASING

The production of bituminous coal in the United States is improving. In the week ended September 25 it was 11,817,000 tons; the preceding week it was 11,614,000; September 11, 10,645,000, and 11,187,000 September 4. The past week saw the largest production since January. There were 699,000 tons of anthracite produced in the week ending September 18, and 546,000 the previous week. In the corresponding week of 1919 production was 1,665,000 tons. Production for the calendar year to date is 59,859,000 tons, and last year 59,941,000 tons.

DATA ON BUSINESS USE OF AIRCRAFT

British Air Ministry Holding Competitions for Commercial Aeroplanes to Establish Standards of Airworthiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When the business man thinks of taking a journey or sending a valuable consignment of goods by aeroplane he wants to feel fully confident that there will be neither damage nor delay. When an air transport firm—which need not necessarily be an aircraft building firm—attempts to draw up a program of operations it must have accurate data relating to the capability of aircraft, and it must know what can be done in the way of insurance, and what it will cost.

For the first time in the history of aviation important measures are being taken to secure these ends. The foundations have been laid in the past few weeks, and it will soon be comparatively easy to refer any new aircraft proposition—to be it a new development in the mechanics of flight, or a new air line—to unimpeachable authority.

Influence Predominant

For what has been and is being done the world will one day recognize its debt to Great Britain, but whether Great Britain herself will reap the greatest advantage from it, as she might, remains to be seen; indeed, it depends upon many complicated circumstances and influences quite outside aviation.

The British Air Ministry, after the war, were in a position to exercise the predominating influence in the conference which shaped the international air convention and laid the foundations of air law in all countries. The Air Ministry are now holding competitions for commercial aeroplanes, and despite the limitations of the competitions they, at any rate, establish certain standards of performance for future reference, and determine a scientific basis for the measurement of performance. In addition, by requiring competing machines to fulfill the Air Ministry's conditions for the airworthiness certificates (the like of which has not been done by any other country), they establish a standard of structural soundness.

Aircraft Record

And now there is Lloyd's, the great marine insurance corporation, after more than a year of conducting business in aircraft risks, inaugurating an aircraft record which will serve for aviation the same purpose that the shipping register serves for marine navigation. This, one may be sure, will be followed by the establishment of Lloyd's standards and classification of aircraft for the guidance of underwriters. And it is to be noted that already Lloyd's is becoming recognized as the international authority in aviation, just as it is in marine insurance. Its world-wide organization is being brought to the service of aviation. And it would seem that no other country can produce the like, for recently an attempt to do so in the United States met with no success, a result that might lead one back to some interesting speculations as to the causes of it.

The cost of insurance is naturally at present a far bigger item in aviation than it is in shipping, and a scientific method of fixing the rates must exercise a powerful influence in encouraging the good and in squeezing out the bad. It will inevitably discourage inferior work in England, and when Lloyd's establish their own classification will go far to stop foreign manufacturers from their present practice of sacrificing structural soundness or employing second-rate pilots in order to carry a bigger commercial load or show an earlier profit.

Capabilities Little Known

It is curious how little was known of the actual capabilities of aircraft from the commercial point of view. Statements as to speed, altitude, ease of landing, and so on, are, of course, quite useless unless in the first place the machines are of a known standard of strength and durability carrying a stated load. The altitude records with various numbers of passengers lack importance unless the passengers are up to average weight; and it is noticeable that in some cases these have been chosen for their lightness. In countries, too, where there are no government conditions as to structural strength machines have been cut down dangerously in order to break flying records.

For that reason the very carefully conducted British Air Ministry competitions will set up valuable precedents, and in these respects other countries must adopt similar standards or lose their chance in the world's aviation business.

Reliable Data Secured

Now the cost of air transport depends largely upon the life of the machine, and the amount of attention it needs, and the useful load it can carry for a given expenditure of fuel at a stated speed. It also depends upon insurance; and insurance rates are based upon liability to accidents. The Air Ministry tests are concerned in all these matters, if only indirectly. Thus, reliable data have been secured as to the space a machine fully loaded requires for landing, and the space needed to get off the ground surmounting a given obstacle at a measured distance. Points were awarded also for accessibility of parts, fire protection, and many other important details. How little was known about some of these matters may be judged

from the fact that a requirement that machines should surmount a 50-foot obstacle 175 yards from the starting point proved far too severe, and it was found necessary to halve the stipulated load.

Useful Facts Learned

One test showed how many pounds machines can carry a certain distance at a certain speed for a given expenditure of fuel. Some of the machines proved that for each 18 pounds, or so, of commercial load on a journey of 280 miles they would burn a gallon of fuel. This is not at all bad; but already it could be far and away surpassed by the aid of the various high-lift wings—the Handley-Page, and the Alula, for example.

Broadly speaking, as a result of the tests it is now known (although more recently designed machines would do better) that an aeroplane carrying its full complement of passengers and sufficient fuel for a flight of 450 miles can fly at speeds up to 115 miles per hour and down to 55 miles per hour; fly uncontrolled for five minutes without upsetting; a two-engine craft can fly with either of the two engines idle without losing altitude or getting out of control; can come to a stop, even in a calm, after clearing a 50-foot obstacle in a length of 250 yards; can get off the ground with a run of 175 or 275 yards (according to type) and clear an obstacle 30 or 40 feet high. The tests should, and could, have been held a year ago. But the main thing is they have been held; and one knows now how to hold such tests in the future.

BAD TAX SYSTEM CAUSESTIGHT MONEY

"World Strain in Credit Would Be Ended If Unwise Taxation Were Removed," Says American Financier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Exceeding tightness in money, due, generally speaking, to the world-wide strain in credit following the destructiveness of five years' warfare, would be lessened to a huge extent in the United States if not, in fact, readjusted to complete ease, if the barriers of unwise taxation were removed from the channels of right productivity, according to Otto H. Kahn, New York banker.

The report of former Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who specified four possible causes of the financial situation, was brought to Mr. Kahn's attention. These were: that the people want money badly to put into producing activities; that the banks have been attempting to get whatever the traffic will bear, "shearing close to the skin"; that there is an inadequate supply of money, and that those who have money lack confidence.

Mr. Kahn's basic suggestion for improvement of the situation is revision of the taxation system and it is his conviction that it is true the people want money to put into producing activities; that there is an inadequate supply of money, and that those who have money lack the incentive to invest that money in many producing activities—and that the basic cause of a large share of this unsettled condition is the unwise system of taxation now in force.

Tax System at Fault

"I do not mean to say that the evils accompanying the 50 per cent rise in the cost of money, the throwing out of gear of the investment market and the driving of capital into tax-exempt securities are due solely to unwise taxation," Mr. Kahn said. "There have been five years of destruction and under-production because of the war, and in addition, owing to the largely increased cost of labor and materials, a great deal more capital is required nowadays to do the same volume of business than before the war."

"But I am convinced that unwise taxation bears a larger share of responsibility for these adverse conditions than any other factor. The driving of capital into tax-exempt securities has made it exceedingly difficult and costly, and in many cases, impossible, for corporations to meet at least part of their financial requirements by having recourse to that market through selling securities, as they normally were in the habit of doing. Consequently, they find themselves compelled to resort to the banks for loans and credits to a much greater extent than formerly, thus competing for such accommodation with the smaller individual merchant and manufacturer and agriculturist, and thereby greatly intensify the jam and congestion and difficulty of the credit system."

Tax Payments Too Large

"One of the most unsettling influences of our taxation system is the excessive and ill-regulated cash drain which it creates, away from its normal channels into the coffers of the government. You must pay taxes in cash, remember. While the out-go in taxes payable to the government is all cash, the income of most businesses is cash only to a limited extent."

Mr. Kahn said that profiteering bankers were greatly in the minority. There were some who were "shearing close to the skin," it was true. In every city there were those who sought unfair advantages whenever untoward situations arose. But unfair methods of the greedy and the unscrupulous did not create the situation, he declared. Their number is small. They are the ones who themselves are the first to be caught by the working of the economic law which ultimately brings about the collapse of unsound and purely speculative projects and activities.

BANK RESOURCES IN UNITED STATES

Comptroller of the Currency Says That Combined Assets Amount to \$53,000,000,000 in the Various Financial Institutions

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The United States Comptroller of the Currency says: Resources of all banks in the United States exceed the combined bank assets of all other leading nations, with \$53,000,000,000 assets in national and state banks, savings banks, trust companies, and private banks.

Total resources of all banking institutions, under state supervision as reported June 30, 1920, were \$29,667,855,000, an increase for the year of \$2,287,326,000.

Total deposits, other than bank deposits, were \$23,894,372,000, an increase for the year of \$2,855,825,000. The amount due banks and bankers was \$364,282,000, a reduction for the year of \$41,247,000.

Loans and discounts and overdrafts June 30, 1920, were \$17,263,796,000, an increase of \$3,202,098,000. Investments were \$7,201,069,000, an increase of \$23,455,000.

Cash in vault reported by state banks, savings banks, trust companies, and private banks, was \$626,027,000, an increase of \$53,129,000. The amount due from other banks was \$2,712,404,000, a reduction of \$75,911,000.

The proportion of loans and discounts to total resources was 57.8 per cent, and on June 30, 1919, was 53 per cent. Notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable June 30, 1920, were \$1,078,792,000, an increase of \$263,070,000. Other liabilities were \$698,501,000, a decrease of \$150,958,000.

Total resources of all reporting banks June 30, 1920, national banks, state banks, savings banks, trust companies, and reporting private banks (including \$1,214,516,000 rediscounts of national banks) were \$53,079,108,000, not including federal reserve banks.

Total loans and discounts, including overdrafts and rediscounts, of all banks, national and state, including savings banks and reporting private banks, was \$30,891,693,000, an increase over June 30, 1919, of \$5,805,738,000.

Total deposits including bank deposits, were \$41,714,075,000, an increase of \$4,045,164,000.

Capital and profits of all banks were \$5,953,983,000, an increase of \$618,303,000. Cash in vaults was \$1,076,378,000, of which \$450,351,000 was with national banks and \$626,027,000 with state banks, savings banks, and private banks. The amount carried in federal reserve banks June 30, 1920, to the credit of national banks was \$1,727,342,000. The balance in federal reserve banks June 30, 1920, to the credit of state member banks and trust companies was \$726,422,000.

DIVIDENDS

The Dupont Chemical Company declared an initial dividend of 10 per cent on the common and preferred stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 25.

Sapulpa Refining has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable November 1. Books close October 21, reopen November 3.

The Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividends of \$3 on the common and preferred stocks, payable November 15. Books close October 23, reopen November 16.

The Kaufman Department Stores has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 20.

The Electric Bond-Share Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable October 15 to holders of record October 14 and regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to holders of record October 16.

The Dodge Steel Pulley Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 1. Books close October 21 and reopen November 1.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1/4 of 1 per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable November 20 to holders of record October 30.

The Cape Breton Electrical Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to holders of record October 18.

The Vacuum Oil Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable November 30 to stock of record November 1.

The Pacific Coast Company has declared quarterly dividends of \$1 a share on the common and second preferred and of \$1.25 a share on the first preferred stocks, all payable November 1 to stock of record October 23.

The W. H. McElwain Company has reduced the dividend on its common stock from 12 to 6 per cent annually by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable November 1 to holders of record October 15. The company has been paying 12 per cent on the common, the par of which is \$50. The regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on the first preferred and 75 cents—1 1/2 per cent—on the second preferred also have been declared payable on the same date as the common.

LONDON MARKET LOWER THEN RALLIES

LONDON, England—Securities on the stock exchange opened lower yesterday due to the decision of the coal miners to quit the pits. Later there was a rally from the bottom, owing to an absence of selling. The markets generally were dull. Gilt-edged investment issues held well. Home rails were easier with operations professional.

Dollar descriptions were firmer in sympathy with the New York stock market. Some South American rails were weaker. French loans dropped. Kafirs were maintained. Industrials were unsettled. Hudson Bay was 67-16. The oil department improved after having weakened. Shell Transport & Trading was 62-32 and Mexican Eagles 11 1/4.

COST OF RAILWAY OPERATION IN CHINA

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Charles Addis, chairman of the British delegation attending the Chinese consortium conferences here, does not believe that the consortium will have any definite program to offer for a comprehensive development of the railways in China. And he expresses his views as follows:

"The total mileage of railway in China at present is under 6000 miles, a mere bagatelle in a country of which the geographical area is one-sixth larger than the United States. These railways, with all the legitimate criticisms that may be passed upon bad management, and in some cases corruption, are operated on a working cost of 44 per cent. And when you consider that the working ratio in a country like Japan, or in a country like India, is 52 per cent, at least that is one point which justifies me in saying that the railways, at any rate, have made a good beginning."

"The capital cost of those railways was \$31,000,000 silver dollars, so that the cost per mile is some 70 good silver dollars. The net operating earnings of the railways were \$43,000,000, 10 per cent of the capital cost, despite all the difficulties inherent in the situation. So that it is fair to say that if you deduct from these net working profits of \$43,000,000, or 10 per cent, the 5 or 6 per cent required to supply the service of the foreign loans, which were raised in their construction, including the sinking fund, there is left over a handsome surplus which month by month we are in a position to hand over to the government for expenditure in administration."

DEMAND FOR TIN PLATE

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—A leading independent tin plate producer in this district says that never before at this season of the year has there been such a strong demand as at present for tin plate. The buying arises in part from general producers who are substituting tin-plate containers for paper and fiber, and to the unsatisfied demand from many packers. This interest has business on hand to run it well into next year.

NEW ENGLAND PAPER INDUSTRY

The paper industry of the New England section of the United States is sufficient to furnish more than 20 per cent of all the freight traffic on the New England railroads. Approximately 40 per cent of the traffic of the Boston & Maine is devoted to the paper and pulp manufacturing and selling industry and 60 per cent of that of the Maine Central Railroad.

CANADA'S PULP EXPORT

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canada's pulp and paper exports during August were 118 per cent in advance of those for the same month in 1919, the figures being \$18,258,727 and \$8,358,179, respectively. The United States received paper to the value of \$6,672,399 and wood pulp to the value of \$7,765,335.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$7,587,763,000, a decrease of 7.7 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 2.7 per cent.

NATIONS UNITE ON PLAN TO AID CHINA

Final Consortium Agreement Is Signed in New York—Arrival of Peking Representative Is Awaited—Projects Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of the British, French, Japanese and United States groups, members of the International Consortium for extending financial and economic assistance to China, signed their final agreement yesterday. The machinery by which all past and future concessions and undertakings for the development of China are conceived and conducted is now ready to function, and is awaiting only the requests that the Chinese Government itself may make upon its services. The representative of the Peking Government, who was expected to arrive here earlier in the week, had not arrived yesterday. It is not known whether or not he is bringing a request for a loan from his government, but apparently the consortium members believe he bears some message which will explain China's attitude toward the need of immediate or ultimate help from the new organization. The members, though planning to hold no more formal meetings, except in case the Chinese representative should wish to appear before them, will remain in the city for several days.

Details Not Disclosed

Although no details of what, exactly, the agreement contains were given out, Sir Charles Addis, chairman of the British group, at a luncheon given by the Fifth Avenue Association, in honor of the anniversary of the Chinese Republic, said that the consortium would not only wipe out special spheres of influence in China, and do away with the system by which railways had been constructed in international sections, but it would also make it possible for China, in constructing railways and other improvements, to obtain openly-made bids on the materials needed from the whole world. China would thus be enabled to obtain the benefit of the lowest possible bids. A clause to this effect has been included in the agreement.

Parties to the Agreement

The signatories to the agreement were: British, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, by Sir Charles Addis, London manager.

French, the Banque de L'Indo-Chine, Paris.

Japanese, the Yokohama Specie Bank, by K. Takouchi, Peking representative of the Japanese banking group.

American, by the managing committee for J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, Chase National Bank of New York, Messrs. Lee Higginson, of Boston, and the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

The State Department at Washington and the various foreign offices were notified at once that the agreement had been signed.

The attitude of the consortium toward China is officially stated in this new clause in the consortium agreement:

"The said national groups are of the opinion that the interests of the Chinese people can, in existing circumstances, best be served by the cooperative action of the various banking groups representing the investment interests of their respective countries in procuring for the Chinese Government the capital necessary for a program of economic reconstruction and improved communications. With these objects in view, the respective national groups are prepared to participate on equal terms in such undertakings as may be calculated to assist China in the establishment of her great public utilities, and to these ends to welcome the cooperation of Chinese capital."

The First National Bank of Boston

It is essentially a commercial bank.

Its resources are constantly employed in the commerce and industry of New England.

Its deposits are in the continuous service of the community and are protected by the stockholders' invested capital and liability of over

\$50,000,000

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SIXTY-FIVE ARE
OUT AT KANSAS

Coach F. C. Allen Has Two or Three Players of Promise Trying for Every Position on the Varsity Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LAWRENCE, Kansas — Approximately 65 players have been out for the University of Kansas football team. Only seven of these are letter men, but there are at least 28 players who give promise of playing on the team at least a part of the season. Coach F. C. Allen has not yet definitely decided who will compose the regular team. It is a question of choosing between two or three players for nearly all the positions.

Coach Allen is depending to a great extent upon the members of last year's freshman team, which was considered by the coaches here as the best in the history of the college. Some of the players on the freshman team last year are so good that they are going to give at least a few of the letter men a hard race for their positions.

The quarterback position has been causing Coach Allen the most difficulty. A. C. Lomborg '21, an end in 1917, is probably the strongest candidate for the position at the present time. H. C. Little '21 is also a strong contender for the position and has been used alternately with Lomborg. C. A. McDams '23, along with M. S. Weed '23, are working hard to win the position.

D. L. Spurgeon '23, member of the freshman team last year, and Kenneth Welch '22, are the strongest candidates for fullback. Both will be used during the season. Four candidates loom up for the halfback positions. They are: L. D. Simon '22, and F. P. Mandeville '22, members of the varsity squad last year; C. O. Wilson '23, member of last year's freshman team, and G. W. McVey '22. Mandeville was one of the best halfbacks in the conference in 1919.

The center position at present lies between three candidates, G. M. Hart '21, letter man, George Hale '23, member of the 1919 freshman team, and S. G. Saunders '22, a varsity veteran. Four players are fighting hard for the guard positions, the strongest candidates appearing to be: Wint Smith '21, and P. P. Jones '22; letter man, R. D. Fraker '23, and J. E. Endacott, '23, members of last year's freshman team.

The most sought-after positions on the team seem to be the two tackles. There are at least seven players who loom up as strong candidates for them. Those showing up well at present are: Capt. G. E. Nettles '21, E. A. Sandefur '23, and S. E. Higgins '23, members of the freshman team last year; W. M. Davidson '22, member of the varsity squad last year; L. D. Duff '22, D. B. Harrison '21, D. B. McKee '23, and W. M. Sproul '23.

The end positions lie between four candidates: T. C. Reid '21 and A. A. Bell '21, letter men; H. A. Ivy '23 and E. J. Allison '23, members of the freshman team last year.

Kansas won its opening game with Emporia Normal School 47 to 0 and defeated Washburn College October 9, 6 to 0. The Crimson and Blue now plays six games in a row with Missouri Valley Conference teams, as follows:

October 16—Drake University at Kansas; 23—Iowa State College at Kansas; 16—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas.
November 6—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 15—University of Nebraska at Kansas; 25—University of Missouri at Columbia.

TWELVE PLAYERS IN
PRELIMINARY ROUND

CHICAGO, Illinois—Twelve players will start the preliminary competition in the United States national pocket billiard championship tournament of 1920 here Monday. The original entry list consisted of 15 players, but three of them have been eliminated. The three players who lead in the preliminary event will then meet in the final rounds with Ralph Greenleaf, the present champion, taking part. The following is a list of the players who will take part in the preliminary rounds:

C. E. Safford, William Pettifer and M. A. Long, Chicago; J. E. McCoy, Richmond, Virginia; W. D. Ricketts, Flint, Michigan; Arthur Woods, Minneapolis, Minnesota; James Matur, Denver, Colorado; Edwin Rudolph, Sayre, Pennsylvania; Charles Seaback, Torrington, Connecticut; B. E. Rhines, Akron, Ohio; Charles Weston, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Orville Nelson, Rochester, New York.

JENNINGS RESIGNS
AS DETROIT LEADER

DETROIT, Michigan—Hugh Jennings tendered his resignation as manager of the Detroit Baseball Club yesterday, to take effect immediately. The letter of resignation was received by F. J. Navin, president of the club. Jennings declared that he had studied the baseball situation and believed that a change would be beneficial both to the club and to himself. The letter in part said:

"I hereby tender my resignation as manager of the Detroit Baseball Club, to take effect at the expiration of my contract, October, 1920. I take this step with considerable regret. However, I have studied the baseball situation in Detroit and feel a change would be beneficial for both the club and myself."

Jennings became manager of the Detroit Americans in 1907, piloting

the team to a pennant in that year and the two succeeding seasons. President Navin said that while he had anticipated the resignation he had no announcement to make at present regarding Jennings' successor.

FEW VETERANS
AT GEORGETOWN

Coach Rhoton Has Hard Proposition Building Strong Team at That Kentucky College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
GEORGETOWN, Kentucky—Only four letter men from the 1919 team of Georgetown College were back in college when practice for the football candidates started this fall with 50 candidates reporting: Charles Adams '21, star half of last year; Eugene Jones '21, captain and tackle; Warren Jones '21, guard, and Courtland Polard '22, halfback, form the quartet around which Coach Paul Rhoton, Georgetown '14, has to build a team. When the roll was called seven men of 1919-substitute experience answered. Jack Porter '23, the miler who made such an impression in Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association circles in 1918 at Vanderbilt University, looks to be the best of the lot. He will probably be a regular end. Hugh Simpson '22, J. L. Clear '23, J. E. Dean '21, Guy Stevenson '21, D. H. Rosier '23, and Arthur Balof '22 are the other six, all of whom are being tried out in regular positions. Simpson, Clear, Dean and Balof are after backfield positions. Rosier plays a guard, and Stevenson is being used at center.

A big handicap to Coach Rhoton is the fact that two of his best men are ineligible this year. Eugene Mobberly '23 played on the freshman team at Purdue last year, and will have to wait a year. F. W. Grone '23 is waiting for a decision from the executive committee about his eligibility, and may be able to wear the Tiger colors this year. Both of these men could make the team should the rules permit.

The new men who are looked to for some real ability this year are: Morton Montgomery '24, Gobel Forwood '24, and Alonzo Jacoby '24 for the ends; E. A. Bakewell '24, a former Henderson, Kentucky, star, and Russell Bauer '24 for the backfield. Both of these men are giving the first team line trouble holding them. Bakewell as a good smashing back, and Bauer as a receiver of passes. Thomas Trunel '24, although without previous football experience, but of basketball fame, is being used in the first team line at guard. He is learning fast and should make a good man before the season is over. Gordon Lewis '24, who played at half and at guard on the Millersburg military team last season, promises to develop into a real utility man if he can produce some speed.

W. Jones, who played guard last season, has been shifted to a tackle this year to take the place vacated by Moss. Jones shows lots of drive and promises to make a good running mate for Capt. E. Jones on the outside. Adams has been shifted from left to quarter, where he will do the kicking, passing, and the calling of signals. He is by far the best man of the team, and from what he showed last season and his promise this year, it is a shame that he will not have a better team behind him for his last year.

Georgetown opened its season last Saturday with University of the South at Seawane. The Tigers filled their first date with the alumni team. The contest was a 3-to-3 tie. Neither side was able to make headway through the line, and both were forced to resort to open work. Seawane's strength was too much for the Tigers, and Georgetown did pretty well to hold them as well as they did. The full schedule follows:

October 16—University of the South at Seawane; 16—St. Xavier at Georgetown; 23—Kentucky Wesleyan at Georgetown; 23—Butler at Indianapolis.
November 6—Open—St. Mary's at Georgetown; 20—Transylvania at Lexington; 25—Center at Danville.

LASSAM IS WINNER
OF SWIMMING RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MANCHESTER, England—The Amateur Swimming Association's 200-yards breast stroke championship was held at Manchester, recently, the winner being R. G. Lassam of the Ravensbourne Swimming Club, who completed the distance in 2m. 43.1-5s. The final produced an exciting race. W. Stoney, of the Fuddrighs Swimming Club, who finished second, being beaten by only 4s. I. Stedman, the Australian swimmer, was a close third. In a special 300-yards race, which took place on the same day at Manchester, Miss H. James, Garston Swimming Club, who defeated Miss G. McKenzie, also of Garston Swimming Club, in 4m. 20s., established a new record for the distance, the previous best being 4m. 23s. by Miss C. M. Jeans, of Nottingham.

PLAY BERTHELIN CUP FINAL
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Miss A. W. Stirling of Georgia and Mrs. W. A. Gavin of New York will meet today in the final round of the invitation golf tournament for the Berthelin Cup at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. In yesterday's semi-final Miss Stirling defeated Mrs. I. F. Feltnor of New York, 2 and 1, and Mrs. W. A. Gavin defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 2 up.

OREGON HAS HOPE
FOR ITS ELEVEN

Bulk of Strength Is Yet to Be Revealed by This Year's Squad, but Coach Huntington Is Making Good Headway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
EUGENE, Oregon—With the opening of the University of Oregon, student interest centered on the activities of the candidates for positions on Oregon's 1920 football eleven. Prospects for the coming season, while not exactly the best ever, are far from being poor. Several former varsity stars, both backfield and line, are numbered among those out. Six former letter men, rated as practically the pick of the 1919 eleven, are not on hand this year, leaving a like number of vacancies which Coach Charles Huntington is called upon to fill with more or less unknown material.

Of these six, four were graduated with the class of 1920—W. K. Bartlett, tackle, a veteran of four Oregon eleven; Basil Williams, guard, a four-year letter man; H. W. Huntington, fullback, another four-year veteran, and L. S. Anderson, an end with three years' varsity experience. The other two not returning are W. H. Steers, former '21, captain-elect of the 1920 eleven, and unanimous choice of all Pacific coast quarters for last season; and Clifford Manerud, former '22, rated as one of the cleverest backfield men in the Conference.

The former letter men reporting for fall practice include Martin Howard '22, end; E. E. Leslie '21, tackle; Keith Leslie '21, center; C. V. Mautz '21, guard; E. H. Brandenburg '21, half and captain of the 1919 eleven; F. B. Jacobberger '21, half; V. W. Jacobberger '22, half, and R. F. Berg '21, lineman.

The squad also has a number of members of former freshmen eleven, among the best of whom are: R. A. Brown, end; Floyd Shields, tackle; Archie Shields, fullback; H. L. Clerin, tackle; W. B. Reinhardt, quarter; G. W. King, fullback; F. L. Hill, half; R. R. Smith, lineman; Frank Holmes Jr., quarter, and P. D. Meade, backfield—all members of the class of 1923.

Although the university's fall term opened later than many of the other colleges in the Conference, this fact will not give the other eleven an edge on conditions, according to W. L. Hayward, trainer. He points out that all the Oregon football candidates worked at more or less invigorating jobs during the summer months which put them on a better than average condition for the opening of the training season.

To the 1919 coaching staff, composed of Huntington, head coach; Bart Spellman, line coach; and Hayward, trainer, have been added two more mentors, Basil Williams '20, and W. K. Bartlett '20. Williams will assist Huntington and Spellman with the varsity eleven while Bartlett will have charge of the freshman candidates. The coaching staff, as it now stands, is composed of all former Oregon gridiron stars, with the exception of Trainer Hayward. Huntington, Spellman, Williams and Bartlett were all members of the famous 1916 eleven which humbled the University of Pennsylvania team in the first of the "East vs. West" games inaugurated as a special feature of the Tournament of Roses the first of each year at Pasadena, California. Williams and Bartlett also figured prominently in the Oregon-Harvard contest at the same place last year. The season should be a decided success so far as the coaching staff is concerned. All of the mentors were members of the same college eleven, received their collegiate football training under the same coach, Hugo Bezdek, now coaching Pennsylvania State College, and should be able to put into a successful practice the football knowledge which they learned in common. The staff will have an entirely new problem to face this year with the entrance in the Conference colleges of several new coaches. This condition will mean entirely new systems of play, new characteristics to study and probably an entirely new system among many of the college eleven, as the new mentors hail from all sections of the country. Among the coast and northwest Conference colleges which will have new head coaches this year are: Oregon Agricultural College, University of Idaho, Washington State College, and Leland Stanford Junior University. Oregon is also scheduled to meet the University of Southern California eleven, a team recently admitted to the Conference and an unknown quantity to the northern college coaching staffs.

As the schedule now stands, Oregon will play one non-Conference game, one northwest Conference contest, and will meet four Pacific Coast Conference eleven. The complete schedule as given out by M. F. McClain, graduate manager of student activities, follows:

October 16—Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club of Willamette University at Eugene; 23—University of Idaho at Eugene; 30—Leland Stanford Jr. University at Palo Alto.
November 6—Open; 13—University of Washington at Eugene; 20—Oregon Agricultural College at Eugene; 25—University of Southern California at Pasadena.

TWO CHICAGO MEN RULED OUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—F. M. Elton '20, halfback, and J. C. Reber '20, center, veteran "C" football players at the University of Chicago, have been ruled ineligible to play this fall in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, because they have had

their three years of participation and their competition was not interrupted by the war. It was hoped by A. A. Stagg, athletic director, that legislation passed regarding S. A. T. C. competition would apply to them, but the conference has ruled otherwise. It is said that Capt. A. G. Goetz '22 of the University of Michigan football team is in the same status as that of Elton and Reber. No ruling, however, has been sought in his case.

DATES ARE NAMED
FOR BASKETBALL

Seven of 10 Teams in Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association to Play 12 Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Basketball dates for the 1920 championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association have been announced and the opening game will take place at Evansville, Illinois, January 3, when the University of Wisconsin meets Northwestern University. The season will come to a close March 14 when Northwestern University meets University of Iowa at Iowa City.

Seven of the 10 will play 12 championship games while the other three have only 10 scheduled. Chicago, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Northwestern, Illinois, Minnesota, and Purdue are the teams which will have 12 championship games, while Michigan, Iowa and Indiana will have 10 each. The full schedule follows:

January 3—Wisconsin at Northwestern; 8—Wisconsin at Michigan, Indiana at Ohio State; 15—Wisconsin at Chicago, Ohio State at Michigan, Northwestern at Purdue; 22—Indiana at Minnesota; 22—Iowa at Chicago, Illinois at Wisconsin, Purdue at Ohio State; 29—Michigan at Illinois; 29—Chicago at Ohio State; 29—Indiana at Purdue; 29—Michigan at Chicago, Wisconsin at Minnesota; 31—Chicago at Iowa, Michigan at Purdue; February 5—Minnesota at Chicago; Illinois at Purdue, Iowa at Indiana; 7—Ohio State at Illinois, Minnesota at Iowa; 8—Chicago at Northwestern; 12—Northwestern at Wisconsin; 12—Northwestern at Michigan; 12—Northwestern at Illinois; 12—Northwestern at Minnesota; 14—Northwestern at Iowa.

TWO SWINDON TOWN
PLAYERS ARE TIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LONDON, England—The Swindon Town team, which, up to September 25, had scored more goals than any other club in the Third Division of the Association Football League, provides in J. Stokoe and H. J. Fleming the two leading men on the list of third-division goal-scorers. These players have each gathered 7 goals since the commencement of the season, thus being one goal ahead of J. Birch, Queen's Park Rangers, and Peter Ronald, of Watford, each of whom has netted six times. The list follows:

Player and club	Goals
J. Stokoe, Swindon Town	7
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	7
J. Birch, Queen's Park Rangers	6
Peter Ronald, Watford	6
Albert Fairclough, Southampton United	5
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth	5
G. W. Bailey, Reading	5
Charles White, Southampton	5
W. Rawlings, Southampton	5
J. Broad, Millwall	4
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	4
William Lockett, Northampton	4
T. Gibbey, Gillingham	4
J. Whibley, Crystal Palace	4
P. Hill, Luton Town	4
H. Wright, Exeter City	4
B. Bird, Bristol City	3
E. Simms, Luton Town	3
E. Dooly, Southampton	3
W. Ogley, Swansea Town	3
B. Beynon, Swansea Town	3
W. E. Chesser, Merthyr Town	3
J. Clarke, Grimsby Town	3
E. Dooly, Southampton	3
H. W. Raymond, Plymouth Argyle	3
A. Wolstenholme, Newport County	3
J. Gregory, Queen's Park Rangers	3
Edward Rogers, Brighton & Hove	3
F. Hoddinott, Watford	2
J. Walters, Bristol Rovers	2
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers	2
G. H. Chance, Bristol Rovers	2
E. Dooly, Southampton	2
R. W. Jefferson, Swindon Town	2
W. Batty, Swindon Town	2
J. Makin, Exeter City	2
J. Macaulay, Grimsby Town	2
George Sheffield, Plymouth Argyle	2
W. E. James, Portsmouth	2
W. J. Smith, Queen's Park Rangers	2
E. Smith, Crystal Palace	2
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	2
John Doran, Brighton & Hove	2
Ivor Jones, Swansea Town	2
W. Keen, Millwall	2
Edmund Bassett, Watford	2
E. Menlove, Crystal Palace	2

DARTMOUTH WINS AT SOCCER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dartmouth College defeated Harvard University in a soccer football game played at Soldiers Field yesterday, 5 goals to 1. The following players were responsible for the scoring: Dartmouth—M. de Mesquita (2), S. G. Fletcher (2), W. B. Smith; Harvard—H. K. Williams.

STOCK PRESENTED TO SPEAKER
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Tris Speaker was yesterday presented a block of stock in the Dunn & McCarthy Company, Chicago railroad contractors, by J. C. Dunn, president of the Cleveland baseball club, and president of the contracting company, as a reward for giving Cleveland a champion team.

CRICKET SEASON
PROVES POPULAR

English County Championship Race Furnishes Close and Interesting Competition to the End

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—All doubts and misgivings as to the popularity of first-class cricket must have been entirely banished by the results of the season that has just come to an end. Never before has cricket been so popular with the public, and, owing to the constant changes in the leadership of the county championship, a keen interest was maintained to the very end. First it was a keen struggle between Yorkshire and Surrey, then Kent and Lancashire came into the picture, and later Middlesex, by a series of fine victories, came up by leaps and bounds. Then at the end Yorkshire, Kent and Surrey dropped back, and it was touch and go whether Middlesex or Lancashire would be champions. Then came the victory of Middlesex over Surrey at Lord's as a climax to a wonderful season, and the championship went south once more.

In spite of the faulty system of scoring, nobody can deny that Middlesex deserved the honor it gained. It lost only to Nottingham and Essex once, and gained double victories over Kent and Surrey, in addition to defeating Yorkshire and Lancashire. E. H. Hendren had another remarkable season with the bat. He took the lead in the averages at the start, and maintained his position throughout the season. J. W. Hearne was the all-rounder of the team, and had the distinction of being the only player in the country to score over 2000 runs and capture over 100 wickets. G. T. S. Stevens, H. W. Lee and Nigel Haig put in some excellent all-round work, and in P. F. Warner, Middlesex had an ideal captain. A pleasing feature of the season was the wonderful improvement shown by F. J. Durston as a fast bowler.

Lancashire finished a very good second; but it must be remembered that the team gained most of its points against the weaker counties. Harry Makepeace proved himself a most consistent bat, and finished top of the county averages. Ernest Tyldesley, toward the end of the season, took second place. R. H. Spooner made a very popular re-appearance, and showed much of his former skill and ability, especially in the match against Yorkshire. Jack Sharp captained Lancashire in the majority of its matches, and enjoyed quite a good season. The bowler of the team was Laurence Cook, with 150 wickets to his credit at a cost of just over 14 runs apiece. He was nobly backed up by H. Dean, who also had over 100 wickets. Cecil Parkin, who appeared only spasmodically, was actually top of the averages, and is the most interesting bowler of the day from the spectator's point of view. James and Richard Tyldesley also lent useful support in the bowling line; but C. S. Marriott, a really good bowler, appeared in one match only, when he captured two wickets for eight runs. Lancashire was the strongest bowling side in the competition, but its batting was more often disappointing than not.

In spite of three or four defeats, including the annual collapse at Blackheath, Surrey was in the limelight to the very last. Their master bat, J. B. Hobbs, of course headed the batting averages, and had a wonderful season. He scored 11 centuries altogether, and at one time looked very like passing the record held by Tom Hayward and C. B. Fry of scoring 13 centuries in a season. Hobbs ended up a most successful season by playing a marvelous innings against the new champions at the oval in the very last match. A. Sandham jumped into the very front rank as a first-wicket partner to Hobbs, and also showed himself to be an exceptionally keen field. A. N. Hirst gathered a good many runs as usual, but was somehow disappointing, and D. J. Knight did nothing in comparison with his 1919 form. P. G. H. Fender achieved popularity, and brought off one or two hitting performances which made the cricket world look for records in fast scoring. As a bowler and a captain he was of immense value to his side. Of the "latter lights" H. A. Peach was the one who showed the most improvement in batting, whilst his fielding was well up to the standard of a team renowned in that respect. The brunt of the bowling fell on Thomas Rushby, J. W. Hirst, and P. G. H. Fender, and G. M. Reay had a most successful first season. Hirst's fielding at short leg was always worth watching, and he brought off several brilliant catches during the season.

For Yorkshire Percy Holmes and Herbert Sutcliffe were once more to the fore as run-getters, though the latter took some little time to find his form. Holmes had a remarkably successful season, scoring well over 2000 runs, and incidentally crediting himself with the highest score of the year, 302 not out against Hampshire at Portsmouth. He was also the only batsman to score two centuries in one match. Foy Kilner, David Denton, and Wilfrid Rhodes also helped materially in batting, though the last named fell off considerably toward the end of the season. G. H. Hirst came into the team after the Elton term and proved himself a force still to be reckoned with, and the slow bowling of E. R. Wilson was one of the principal features of the latter part of the season. Rhodes had another wonderful year with the ball, and his figures were very similar to those of 1919. He and Asa Waddington did most of the bowling for Yorkshire this year. Kent's weak point was the lack of a fast bowler, though F. E. Woolley, W. J. Fairservice, and A. P. Freeman

AUTUMN GAMES
IN SCANDINAVIA

Hockey Is Expected to Make Much Better Showing This Winter Especially in Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The athletic season is over in Scandinavia and the autumn games, football, hockey, and gymnastics, which are a feature of the "dark" half of the year in all the northland, are now being played. The outdoor games are played in two seasons—autumn and spring—since the winter is usually too hard for them. When winter comes attention is directed to ice-hockey, skating and ski competitions, sledging (in Norway, Sweden and Finland tobogganing also) and other similar activities.

The football season is now in full swing, and it is hoped that this year will see a return to the pre-war conditions for, though neutral, these countries suffered severely during the European upheaval. As an example the Danish Government put on a heavy tax on the "gates" and this has adversely affected the finances of the various clubs. There is a strong movement to get this tax reduced, for it is believed that, since games have a strong educational effect, this tax will militate against the full citizenship of the rising generation.

Hockey has not received its due backing in Scandinavia, but now there should be a marked change for the better. The fact that the Danish team brought home the points for second place (having been beaten by England only) from Antwerp has turned public attention to this game. Much has been learned in Antwerp both from playing and watching others play. The English team gave valuable assistance to their Danish opponents and the Danes are going to do their utmost to profit by it.

JANSSON BREAKS
SWEDISH RECORD

Two New Marks Established in the Championship Meet of Sweden Held at Stockholm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Swedish athletes who represented their country at the Olympic Games at Antwerp took part in the recent championships of Sweden, competed for at the Stadium, Stockholm. Two Swedish records, one for the javelin and another for the weight, went by the board, another feature of the meeting being the number of athletes who secured two titles.

In the javelin throw G. Lindstrom set up new figures of 62.67 meters and B. Jansson achieved 14.01 in the 16-pound weight. Among the doubles was N. Engdahl, the sprinter, who annexed both the 200 and 400 meters, and nearly added the 100 to his other triumphs. The final of the 100 meters was very much disputed, for it was a matter of inches between the first, second and third runners. Eventually the race was adjudged to have been won by N. Sandstrom. In the middle distance S. Lundgren took the honors, for he carried off both the 800 and the 1500 meters, though not with too much ease. The long distance events went to E. Backmann, who scored in both the 5000 meters and the 10 kilometers. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by N. Sandstrom; N. Engdahl, second; A. Holmstrom, third. Time—11.1s.
200-Meter Dash—Won by N. Engdahl; N. Sandstrom, second; S. Krokstrom, third. Time—22.4s.
400-Meter Dash—Won by N. Engdahl; S. Krokstrom, second; Sundblad, third. Time—49.8s.
800-Meter Run—Won by S. Lundgren; Engdahl, second; E. Johanson, third. Time—1m. 57.5s.
1500-Meter Run—Won by S. Lundgren; E. Wide, second; E. Neuring, third. Time—4m. 8.1s.
5000-Meter Run—Won by E. Backmann; E. Lundstrom, second; C. Pettersson, third. Time—15m. 10.9s.
10-Kilometer Run—Won by E. Backmann; E. Lundstrom, second; G. Mattsson, third. Time—32m. 14.1s.
10-Meter Hurdles—Won by C. Christiernson; G. Holmer, second. Time—16.1s.
Running High Jump—Won by Ekeland, 1.83m.; G. Holmer and E. Thulin, tied for second, 1.80m.
Running Long Jump—Won by W. Petersson, 7.11m.; Abrahamsson, second, 6.86m.; G. Eriksson, third, 6.81m.
Three Jumps—Won by P. Jansson, 14.5m.; S. Runstrom, second, 14.4m.; E. Amlof, third, 13.92m.
Pole Vault—Won by E. Rydberg, 3.70m.; G. Mattsson and L. Tiren, tied for second, 3.60m.
16-Pound Shotput—Won by B. Jansson, 14.01m.; E. Nilsson, second, 13.81m.; F. Hegardt, third, 13.22m.
Javelin Throw—Won by G. Lindstrom, 62.67m.; E. Blomquist, second, 57.18m.; F. Almqvist, third, 54.38m.

O'SHEA TO CAPTAIN
HOCKEY AT OXFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—The new captain of the Oxford University Hockey Club is D. G. O'Shea. E. R. Newman, D. G. Kitchingman and G. S. Hulburd, "Old Blues," have gone down and it will be necessary to find a fresh center-half, left fullback, and outside-left. The two former positions should not cause any anxiety; but the most difficult position to fill advantageously, the left wing, will be anxiously looked for from the freshmen's game. It is easy to assume, without knowing what the trial games may produce, that the Dark Blues will field strongly, and should have a better all-round combination with more experienced players. The Dark Blues open the season against Southgate today, on the latter's ground. M. F. Bridge, the Irish international back, H. L. Price, W. F. Clayton, J. McDougall, D. G. O'Shea, D. H. Scott, H. J. Smith, and W. P. Phillips, comprise the nucleus of a very powerful side.

ENGLISH ATHLETIC
NOTES

The Northern Union Rugby football club, Leigh, which has recently placed on its books the names of Emery Price and Thomas, three backs from Wales, made yet another capture in Welsh territory when the signature of Stanley Rowe, a right-wing three-quarter from Bridgend was secured. He is very fleet of foot, and has already scored a large number of tries this season.

After a prolonged discussion, J. Rutherford, the well-known footballer, has again signed with the Arsenal Football Club. The Arsenal team, which has been doing none too well in the league championship series, will no doubt benefit from the inclusion of the veteran outside-right, whose adroit passes from the wing have, on more than one occasion, secured victory for the Highbury side.

Rochdale Football Club has secured Joseph Wilson, the former captain of the Millwall eleven. Wilson, who has several times been chosen to represent the Southern League, is a center-half of no small ability.

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POLICY OF FRANCE
IN MOROCCAN ZONEGeneral Lyautey Says That Before
Three Years World Will
Be Astonished at ProgressBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—General Lyautey, who is the Resident-General of French Morocco, has just returned to his post in the French protectorate after a long sojourn in Paris. Before he left he accorded an interview in which he made the following declarations:

"I am in complete accord with the government as to the continuance and the development of the policy which we have hitherto pursued. The basis and the guarantee of our establishment in that country is that we should protect and extend the interests of the people."

"The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have voted laws which will enable Morocco to furnish herself with modern machinery and thus improve her economic position. They have been voted in a spirit of practical realization. Indeed, I am very happy about the results obtained during my stay in France, in the financial, the political, and the administrative domain. I have been generously accorded all that was necessary to achieve the task which has been seriously begun. On the military side, however, I am not yet quite satisfied."

French Confidence

"What gives most pleasure is the confidence that France has in Morocco. Nothing is possible without that confidence in the future of the protectorate. Does not the success of the Moroccan loan indicate that confidence? We can now set to work with renewed hope. Already, for example, you would not recognize the port of Casablanca if you have not visited it for several years. But before three years have passed you will be astonished at the progress made."

"It is perfectly understood in official circles in France, the importance of constructing without delay commercial railroads, which are indispensable for the development of the industry and the trade of the country. Before many years there will be a railroad with a normal gauge—the military railroads are narrower—which will join Oudida to Casablanca, the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, in passing by Fez. The exploitation of the richest regions of phosphates in the world will be an accomplished fact. As you know the utilization of the great phosphate beds in Morocco will bring enormous riches. It is a natural wealth which will transform the entire situation."

Hydraulic Resources

"There is also a desire to utilize the hydraulic resources of Morocco, not only from the agricultural viewpoint, but from the industrial viewpoint. Water can be found and carried from point to point by scientific methods and great schemes are now being realized."

"Then there is the erection of schools which I have much at heart. They will be both native schools and French schools. All these projects must be put on foot quickly. Certainly I recognize that I shall encounter difficulties, but so much has already been accomplished even during the war that I cannot but be optimistic. There are difficulties in finding workers, as well as difficulties in finding material. Nor can one forget that at least a quarter of Morocco is still unsettled. Our troops are engaged in hostilities every day, without respite, in the hardest conditions, to permit the rest of the country to remain secure and sheltered, and to constitute for the metropolitan country a reservoir, each day more considerable, of forces and of resources."

"There are also, I must recognize, certain local difficulties. It is necessary that in Morocco private and particular interests should give way to the general interests. Everybody there must become penetrated with the idea that if the French Government has consented to make great sacrifices it is for the purpose of increasing the national fortune and not the fortunes of individuals."

"But these difficulties will be surmounted. I do not demand an eternal credit. I ask only for myself and for Morocco a credit of another three years. If France will have confidence for three years her faith will be well rewarded. Morocco, which at present weighs heavily in the scales of France, will then weigh down the profit side of the balance. And what profit! Profit of peace, of progress, of civilization, of economic riches!"

"With regard to the construction of southern ports, it should be understood that we cannot precipitate matters. Indeed, that is a reproach that has been too often made to me. In time we will occupy ourselves with the needs of this part of Morocco, for it is essential that the country should be developed as a whole. But you may be sure of this—that before long one of the most prosperous countries in which France is interested will be the Moghreb, and that it will be a real gold mine for the metropolis."

FOOD FOR PRIBILOF ISLANDS

SEATTLE, Washington—Bearing 800 tons of food for the natives of the Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea, who face a food shortage should the supplies fail to reach them before navigation closes, the naval radio repair ship Saturn sailed yesterday prepared to battle the severe storms reported from the north.

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HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, competent, gentlewoman, wishes position; highly recommended. 128 Manhattan St., N. Y. Care Locker. THOROUGHLY experienced double entry bookkeeper desires position; 20 years' exp.; best refs. E-25 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ADOLFO SALAZAR

Spanish Composer and Critic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was five years ago, just after the return to his country of the leading contemporary Spanish composer, Manuel de Falla, who had lived more than eight years in France, that he invited the young composers and the amateurs in Madrid to form the Sociedad Nacional de Musica. It was then that a youth of 20 paid him a visit, bringing some manuscripts of his works to ask for the great master's advice. Out of these numerous compositions which Adolfo Salazar had written at that period only the three charming "Preludes" are known, master and pupil having come to the decision that the rest were only youthful experiments which ought not to be kept. From that hour, however, an intense and very special musical instinct was aroused in this young man, while the assurance that Manuel de Falla gave to him of his gifts proved a great moral support. Brought up since childhood in a musical atmosphere, and being, moreover, naturally musical, his interests might not have extended further. But this was far from being the case. He showed tastes from his early youth a strong taste for philosophy and literature. This taste inspired him to read copiously and to enlarge unceasingly his knowledge, not only through Spanish works, but through French and English books as well.

That double inclination for art itself, and for the origins of artistic ideas, led him to try to express his feelings and opinions about musical works. An intellectual freshness natural at his age, a culture deep and thoroughly nourished, most uncommon, he said, in a youth of 18, an inexhaustible interest, an innate quest of the most modern artistic expressions, and at the same time his own fighting temperament, drew Mr. Salazar toward writing musical criticism.

Musical critics are not numerous in Spain, at least those whose writings have a durable value. As a rule the best among them are composers themselves, like Felipe Pedrell and Manuel de Falla. Adolfo Salazar brought with him to Spanish musical criticism a very just balance of enthusiasm, of technical knowledge, of general culture, all transcribed in a lively style, at the same time both clear and literary.

Thus this young man has become the most important musical critic in his country; a critic whose opinion exercises an authority with which one must count, even though the Latin countries enjoy the reputation of listening only to seasoned men. At first Adolfo Salazar tried his hand at writing essays in various magazines such as the "Revista Musical Hispano-Americana," of Madrid, where he published articles on the Russian ballets that, regard being had to the variety of outlook, perhaps have no equals anywhere else. At this time a newspaper was started in Madrid whose tendencies, both youthful and measured, met with a great and immediate success, and made it one of the most important Madrid journals. This paper asked Salazar to contribute as a regular musical critic, leaving him full liberty to express his judgment and opinions, quite apart from any beaten tracks, or consideration for established and often overrated reputations.

It was not enough for him to write about concerts. While the works proved far more interesting than the performers themselves, yet he was seeking something beyond. It was the composer's individuality as expressed through the works, the type of the artist, that he had most at heart. In this manner he enlarged each of the problems which a work of art presents, as soon as one ponders over the satisfaction or the uneasiness that it causes, as well as over the reasons for its novelty, the inward tendencies which nourish it. Adolfo Salazar will soon gather together in a volume some of his writings on music and dancing, and on general aesthetics in relation to those two forms of art. In this book it will be possible to survey as a whole the astounding knowledge which these articles contain. Therein will be seen the general tendency of this intellect which watches and examines the new figures in European music, without making a clean sweep, however, of all that which was before his own time. Quite on the contrary, Adolfo Salazar, when he judges and explains a composer of the past, does it with the same eyes, the same intellectual ingenuity as he would one of the newcomers. This is the secret of a living criticism, sincere, deprived of commonplaces and mere conventions.

While carrying on his double work of composer and critic, Adolfo Salazar became the keystone of the "Sociedad Nacional de Musica," arranging the programs and editing them with remarkable care. These programs with their notices by Salazar, on the most varied works, prove his extraordinary culture, and his excellent taste. With G. Jean-Aubry in France, Guido M. Catti in Italy, Leigh Henry in England, Matthias Vermuelen in Amsterdam, Adolfo Salazar belongs to that small group of musical critics who, connected with literature and the fine arts, are open to all the new aspects of music, without any traditional respect for the old works. For that reason they try unceasingly to restore to their right places the artists unjustly forgotten; they aim further at enlightening the public regarding new and original works, individual tendencies, and what might be called, in one phrase, the program of tomorrow.

As a composer Adolfo Salazar, having destroyed or put away that which he composed before his twentieth year, has become as prudent and severe in his choice as he was easy before. He has so far published only

the three "Preludes" for piano, which are written in a very refined way, and in a delightful mood. He has written also three songs to poems of Verlaine, which will be published shortly, and a small string quartet. He is just now working at a "Trio" on Japanese themes. Aware as he is of all the most original achievements of music from one end of Europe to the other, he ought to let his own individuality release itself little by little, directed only by the regular habit of meditation and work.

The intellectual power of this young Spaniard is one of the most striking and comforting spectacles to be seen at the present time. The vitality of the Spanish intelligence shows itself just as much as ever in four or five first-rate authors, in painters like Ignacio Zuloaga, composers like Pedrell and Falla, and also in the new generation of which Adolfo Salazar is not a single instance but certainly one of the happiest examples.

WEEK OF MUSIC IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Percy Hemus, baritone, giving a recital at Aeolian Hall on the evening of October 7, with Gladys Craven as his accompanist, presented songs and ballads written to English poems along with other pieces, chiefly French and Russian, in translation. His performance, both as an example of vocal art and as an illustration of how an American singer fares with American listeners when he addresses them in their own language, was such as to merit at least brief remark. Mr. Hemus has a voice of richly variegated tone-coloring and of extraordinarily supple powers of execution. He was distinctly successful with whatever he took up, whether a work by Tchaikovsky or one by Clayton Johns, and he proved that artists may have another reason for confining themselves to the English language than merely to let the audience know what they are saying. One would infer, judging by him, that the vernacular contact of singers with their public is a very different thing from that of readers and talkers with their public. For many of his words were unintelligible to a large portion of the house, and what is more, he seemed quite willing that they should be. Though the baritone on his part attended carefully enough to enunciation, the audience on its part lost many verbal details, exception possibly being made of persons located well toward the front of the hall.

But words or no words, Mr. Hemus proved a satisfying interpreter; and his performance tended to show that when music and poetry are truly fused together, the result is something of more account than either taken alone. Had he, after the manner of many givers of recitals in English, allowed matters of pure style to predominate, and had he counted elegant phrasing of the melody and precise articulation of the text as his leading aims, there might have been a fusion of music and poetry at all, but instead of that a clinching, riveting process which would have put the two into mechanical union only.

The National Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Bodanzky, conductor, gave its first concert of the season in Carnegie Hall on the evening of October 8, presenting the Weber overture to "Freischütz," the Brahms piano concerto No. 2 in B flat major, with Ossip Gabrilowitch as soloist, and the Strauss tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration." This group of players, having gone through a year-and-a-half period of intensive research, summer and winter, in the standard repertory, may now be said to have advanced from baccalaureate to doctoral rank and to have symbolized the step in its progress by changing the first word of its title from "New" to "National." Mr. Bodanzky, the professor from Vienna under whom it has taken its chief schooling in the classics, still presides, though another is before long to be associated with him, Mr. Mengelberg from Amsterdam. What the ambitious institution, the latest of its kind to be set up here, will grow to after it has enriched its Austrian with Dutch traditions, no one can say; but even at the present moment it can be described as the most elastic orchestra and the most responsive to the baton of any, either resident or visiting, that appears in Carnegie Hall. To add the praise that it is the richest-toned of all the symphonic organizations the New York public is acquainted with, would be going too far; furthermore to call it the most remarkable for its solo violin, violoncello, flute and oboe performers would be overdoing the matter.

Those who view the National Symphony Orchestra in a partisan light are no doubt inclined to fancy that it possesses the best conductor in the whole United States. But there is considerable ground for dispute in such a notion. Mr. Bodanzky has undeniably done great things in starting an orchestra from the loosely banded lot of instrumentalists which he was called upon to lead in the spring of 1919 and in developing it into the body that played Mr. Gabrilowitch's accompaniments in the third movement of the Brahms B flat piano concerto last week. But after it is said and done, he remains a good deal more of a pedagogue than an interpreter. He botanizes exceedingly over everything, not excepting the familiar product of the classical garden, the overture to "Freischütz." What he is inclined to give his audience is not so much the composer's thought as the composer's materials of thought. He makes every phrase, yes, every bar of a composition a separate problem, the solution of which he must needs show to the understanding of all hearers. Imagination he may indeed have, but often

he acts as though his audience had none. And yet, if the National Symphony conductor is not the greatest in the country, who will say he may not some day become so? Assuredly if he should ever have a grand idea to express, then that elasticity and that responsiveness which he has cultivated in his men will count him to good purpose.

Mr. Gabrilowitch as soloist in the piano concerto played in the light and ingratiating manner for which he is famous, persuading listeners into a lively and social mood and keeping them there, instead of plunging them, the way of many Brahms interpreters,



The Doll and the Soldier boy

irrevocably at the first note into a sober and meditative one.

The London String Quartet, Messrs. Levey, Petre, Warner and Evans, giving a series of afternoon and evening concerts in Aeolian Hall, presented all the quartets of Beethoven. At the next to the last appearance of the visitors, on the evening of October 8, the program included the quartet in C sharp minor, op. 131, in the performance of which the second violinist, the viola player, and the violoncello seemed rather to surpass the first violinist as ensemble players and as executants generally. The three upper members of the harmony were in complete agreement on points of style, while the upper member was fain to follow rather than to lead them. Again, they were perfect as to intonation, whereas he tended to wander from the path of rectitude in this regard. A matter that claims notice concerning the London String Quartet is the distinctness with which the two inner voices are heard, the viola part being especially clear. Mr. Warner, like Mr. Bailly, the viola player of the Florenz Quartet, produces from his instrument a rich and deep flow of tone, and he has ready initiative for coming out into prominence whenever the tenor melody is so written as to favor his doing so.

Leopold Godowsky, pianist, appeared in Carnegie Hall on the evening of October 11, playing works by Chopin and giving what the program leaflet announced as the first performance of a set of 30 short pieces of his own in triple time, entitled "Triakontameron." The great artist excelled after his usual fashion as an interpreter of Chopin and won considerable applause for his new compositions. He got far off the beaten track in his playing of the Chopin fantasia in F minor, op. 49, with which he opened the program, going to great lengths as a pianofortist and making excessive contrasts of loud and soft tone. The only difficulty with the scheme was an acoustical one, the subdued passages being so nearly inaudible in the large hall as to be somewhat meaningless. Experimentation with Chopin, however, should be welcomed; and as long as it is confined to one of the less familiar works of the composer, like the fantasia in F minor, no serious objections from conservative quarters are likely to be raised.

Mr. Godowsky's "Triakontameron," a sort of reminder of "Thirty Days Hath September," might perhaps be a more acceptable thing if it were shortened down from a month's entertainment to one of three weeks or even a fortnight's duration. In point of musical subject-matter about half of it is interesting, though very little of that half bears traits of striking originality, and about half of it is mediocre. But in point of structure and workmanship, the work is wholly admirable. Many of the pieces have the lift of songs, many have the swing of dances. Certain of them have a sentiment like short pieces in the folk style by MacDowell or Grieg. A few make an attempt at humor and a few at description. The humorous and descriptive days are the ones that could be marked off the calendar with the least loss. The finale is a war requiem, which contains by way of coda an ingeniously decorated version of the national tune of the United States of America, "The Star-Spangled Banner." At the playing of the patriotic air by Mr. Godowsky, all the people in the hall stood up.

MISS MIGNON NEVADA
PARIS, France—Miss Mignon Nevada, daughter of Emma Nevada, has recently made a successful Paris debut at the Opéra-Comique as Mimi in "La Vie de Bohème." Her second and third appearances were in "Lakmé" and "Manon."

DEBUSSY'S "BOX OF TOYS"

As Mimed at the Kamerny Theater, Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Russian theater is not all gloom and sophistication and despair, contrary to the impression which is current in America and which has good reason to be current in the light of the examples of Russian drama which have been brought to western stages

light, the Doll stirs, looks about her blankly and then turns on the lights in a cluster of balls up at the right. Blinking their eyes, the other toys now bestir themselves. Polichinelle jerks himself into action. Harlequin tips toes around the box, touches it curiously and then lifts the lid. Of a sudden, the Wooden Soldier pops out of the box and aims at the elephant which the Doll has led in from the side. Then he lies down on his back, looking at the beast wonderingly and with a pleased smile. The rest of the toys are fascinated by it, too.

There is a curious, lascivious chant in the music, indicating, perhaps, the irresponsibility of toyland. Suddenly the music leaps into action as Harlequin dances while Polichinelle jerks himself in sympathetic imitation. Both Harlequin and Polichinelle address the Doll, for the world and all like bigs billing and preening. Polichinelle seems to wish to touch and kiss her but he never quite succeeds and gives up without too much disappointment. When the Soldier in turn addresses her, Polichinelle shoos him away, jumping at him in quaint fashion. Then he dances for the Doll himself. The Negro takes up the dance in rag time and then the Soldier and Polichinelle lift her to the top of the box where she dances not too angularly while they all admire her and dance in a ring around her. Polichinelle and the Soldier now compete for the Doll's favor, the latter summoning his comrades from the box, but just as the excitement becomes general a wild looking man in the moon rises above the booth in the rear and they all flee. And the lights fade away to gray and the curtains close.

The scene for the second act is flanked by tall trees with a mountain of ice cream or a cloud of white at the back. Polichinelle scouts about and then leads the Doll in. He plays with her and bends her backward and forward to make her squeak. The Soldiers arrive, though, to interrupt this pastime and Polichinelle flees, only to return shortly with a cannon, and the battle is on. Most of the Soldiers make off, but one remains and Polichinelle bows him over with a straight stick. The Doll falls weeping over his body, and the moon rises on the battlefield from behind the ice cream puff.

After a while the Doll stirs, views everything around her cautiously and then falls to weeping again. Polichinelle comes back, finds the Soldier still prostrate, seizes a flower from his rival's hand, swirls it at the Doll and then dances off in triumph. Left alone, the Doll first opens the Soldier's eyes, but he doesn't move until she kisses him. Then he rouses himself and they dance for joy, embracing each other very natively with elbows touching arms and hands extended. They are particularly pleased when they find they can imitate each other's motions, and the curtain falls on their happiness.

The scene is the same for the first scene of the third act. The Doll leads her Soldier boy in with his arm bandaged, but she exercises it angularly, removes the bandage and it is as well as ever. Then they dance, but as they hear strange music they stand and listen. A Shepherd enters with four wooden sheep and a funny wooden bagpipe. They all bow very ceremoniously, and then the Doll points to her choice and whispers to the Soldier, who picks out a sheep at once. A Shepherdess now comes up with a flock of geese and they make their choice of these as well. Left alone with their new acquisitions, they have huge fun rubbing the backs of the sheep and the geese together and making them fight.

Twenty years elapse before the second scene of the last act. A little red house stands in the center between the trees. The Soldier is gray and wears a long beard, and the Doll has grown heavy and slow of movement. There are three little Doll children now and Polichinelle as a visitor looks on at their happiness with a mild and neighborly interest. In the third scene it is gray dawn again—or mayhap dusk! The Toys are all in their places once more, just as when the little play began. The Wooden Soldier lifts the lid of the box, peers about him, as if to see that all is well for the night, and then disappears as the curtains close.

Alexander Tairoff, regisseur at the Kamerny, has staged Debussy's pantomime with a keen sense of the child viewpoint. Everything is simple, direct, naive. The cubist guise under which the whole is presented fits admirably with the subject matter. Are not toys angular in structure and in movement? For the dances, Tairoff has had the invaluable assistance of Mikhail Mordkin, greatest of the dancers of the Russian Ballet and the only worthy partner whom Pavlova has ever had. Mordkin has remained in Russia ever since he completed his two seasons in America almost a decade ago. For years he danced at the Great State Theater, Moscow, home of the ballet, but since the revolution he has been director and producer as well as dancer in the ballet at the theater of the Soviet Workmen's Deputies in Moscow.

There is just one phase of the Kamerny production of the Debussy pantomime with which it is hard to agree. Instead of cutting completely loose from the traditions of French pantomime, the Russians have adhered to its faults as well as its achievements. That is, perhaps, natural in the light of the fact that "La Boite à Joujoux" reached Moscow through the agency of Henri Forterre, a close friend of Debussy and a Frenchman, who for 10 years has been a naturalized Russian citizen. Forterre composes the music for the Kamerny productions and is a member of the theater's board of directors. The most regrettable fault which the Kamerny has accepted through him is that of permitting sounds, such as the clapping of hands

or the squeak of the Doll, to intrude on an action which should be wholly and solely visible to fulfill the conditions of the art of pantomime. Still, this is only a minor blemish on what is otherwise one of the loveliest moments of the contemporary Russian stage affords.

MISS MYRA HESS IN CHOPIN RECITAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Miss Myra Hess practically opened the autumn season in London by her Chopin recital at the Queen's Hall on September 25, when she drew a large audience. Her program included the sonata in B flat minor, a group of etudes, a group of mazurkas, the prelude op. 45, the barcarolle and the G minor ballade. A pianist of such real distinction and charm, and one possessed of so sensitively just a musical temperament as Miss Myra Hess could not fail to invest with merit any program she chose to undertake.

At the same time, however, it must be confessed that some kinds of music suit her better than others. For instance, she seems to think more naturally in the idiom of the eighteenth century, or that of the modern Russian school, than in the romantic style of the mid-nineteenth century. One feels that she has, by deliberate intention, taken possession of Chopin's music rather than that it has possessed her.

Yet how good the recital was. In everything that calls for grace, warmth, delicacy, clarity, Miss Myra Hess excels. Her tone is equally beautiful and lovely in either cantabile or bravura passages, her rapid finger work is as flawless and delightful as a dazzle of sunshine, her judgment of the proportion of part to part is wholly admirable; while her sense of rhythm—as was well shown by her interpretation of the famous march from the B flat minor sonata—attains at times to a high perfection which affects one like the astronomical poising of a star.

But at present she has not an unlimited command of passion and power. Just as there are musical vibrations beyond the limits of notes on the keyboard both above and below, so in Chopin's music there are depths and heights which Miss Myra Hess has not succeeded in touching. She keeps within the compass of her keyboard, so to speak, and therefore her playing lacks the supreme interest and authority which characterize Bachmann and Mosiewitch in their interpretations of the same composer.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—London has the promise of at least four important series of orchestral concerts this winter. First and foremost there is, of course, that youthful veteran, the Royal Philharmonic Society which has appointed Albert Coates as its conductor for the season. Then there is the Queen's Hall Orchestra which will give 12 symphony concerts on Saturday afternoons, under the conductors of Sir Henry Wood.

The London Symphony Orchestra announces a season of symphony concerts with Albert Coates in command, and the extraordinarily interesting scheme of programs put forward obviously owes much to his great powers of discrimination and selection. The British Symphony Orchestra also is putting a most attractive set of concerts before the public at the Kingsway Hall, with Adrian Boult as the permanent conductor, and Toscanini as notable visitor. The British Symphony Orchestra consists entirely of former service men and is the most recently formed body of instrumentalists in London. When it appeared in public last year, it gave the impression of a splendid organization which hardly knew how to use its own strength. Like a fine new violin it needed "playing in." Now there is every prospect that it will get this, for

special arrangements are being made to secure plenty of rehearsals, and Adrian Boult has just the right mixture of experience and sympathy to guide an organization which will give of its best only when it is neither driven nor allowed to drift, but is led in a comradely way.

The Blackpool Musical Festival, when it is revived in the latter half of October, after a lapse of seven years, will show unmistakable signs that the musical interest of Lancashire in these competitive festivals has suffered no diminution. Since the issue of the syllabus, showing an excellent choice of pieces and a well-thought-out scheme of classification, competitive ardor has been greatly stimulated and entries have poured in. It is now announced that more than 1400 entries have been received, representing some 6000 different competitors. Blackpool is exceptionally well off for concert halls and accommodation generally, or else these inflated numbers might have proved embarrassing. The Winter Gardens can themselves furnish some eight different halls for simultaneous competitions. It is in the vocal classes that the greatest number of entries have been recorded and additional adjudicators have had to be engaged to deal with them. The solo classes alone in this section comprise over 850 candidates, subdivided not only into the ordinary voice parts but into lyrical, dramatic, and operatic classes. Selected songs for the soloists include Senta's Ballad from the "Flying Dutchman," the Willow Song from "Othello," Elgar's "The Swimmer," Bach's "Lift up Your Heads," Walter's Trial Song, and "La Vendetta" from "The Marriage of Figaro." The marked feature of the festival will be the singing of "small-scale choirs." There are fifteen women's voice choirs of 35 voices, 25 men's voice choirs of 30 to 40 voices, and 22 mixed voice choirs of 60 voices. In all 75 choirs come before the adjudicators, who will include Mr. Granville Bantock, Mr. Frederic Austin, Mr. Plunkett Greene and Mr. Ernest Newman.

SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Hertz, opened its season in the Curran Theater on the afternoon of October 8. Most of last year's first chair men remain. Louis Persinger is again concert master, with Artur Argiewicz and L. W. Ford as assistant concert masters, while Giulia Minetti heads the second violin section. Among the other first chair men are Lajos Fenyő, violas; Horace Britt, cellos; J. Lahann, basses; C. Addimando, oboes; H. B. Randall, clarinets; E. Kubitschek, bassoons; W. Hornig, horns; Leland Barton, trumpets; F. W. Tait, trombones; and Anthony Linden, flutes.

Mr. Hertz spent the summer in the music centers of Europe and will give San Francisco music lovers many interesting examples of the work of European composers during recent years.

The regular season will consist of 12 Friday afternoon concerts, 12 Sunday afternoon concerts at which the Friday program is repeated, and 10 popular programs. Besides these San Francisco concerts, arrangements have been made for appearances in Berkeley, Palo Alto and other places.

CINCINNATI FESTIVAL

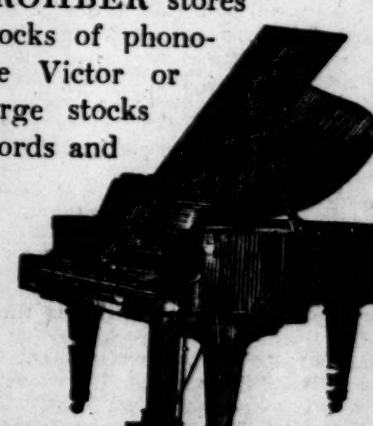
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—There will be no May Musical Festival in Cincinnati in 1922, according to the present plans of the Festival Association. In 1923 the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this institution by Theodore Thomas is to be fittingly celebrated. This will mark the first departure in many years from the established custom of holding these biennial festivals in the even-numbered years.

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THE HOME FORUM

Let Us Avoid Mr. Pumblechook

Our first real visit to Cobham Park was on a summer morning, when Dickens walked out with us from his own gate, and strolling quietly along the road, turned at length into what seemed a rural wooded pathway.

Now we found ourselves . . . surrounded by the full beauty of the summer-time. The hand of Art conspiring with Nature had planted rhododendrons, as if in their native soil beneath the forest trees. They were in one universal flame of blossoms as far as the eye could see. Lord and Lady D., the kindest and most hospitable of neighbors, were absent; there was not a living figure besides ourselves to break the solitude, and we wandered on and on, with the wild birds for companions, as in our native wilderness. By and by we came near Cobham Hall, with its fine lawns and far-sweeping landscape, and workmen, and gardeners, and a general air of summer luxury. But today we were to go past the hall and lunch on a green slope under the trees . . . and after making the old woods ring with the clatter and clink of our noontide meal, mingled with floods of laughter, were to come to the village, and to the very inn from which the disconsolate Mr. Tupman wrote to Mr. Pickwick, after his adventure with Miss Wardle. There is the old sign, and here we are at the Leather Bottle, Cobham, Kent. "There's no doubt whatever about that," Dickens's modesty would not allow him to go in; so we made the most of an outside study of the quaint old place as we strolled by; also of the cottages whose inmates were evidently no strangers to our party, but were cared for by them as English cottagers are so often looked after by kindly ladies in their neighborhood. . . . There too were the children, whom, seeing at their play, he could not but be loving, remembering who had loved them! One party of urchins swinging on a gate reminded us vividly of Collins, the painter. Here was his composition to the life. Every lover of rural scenery must recall the little fellow on the top of a five-barred gate in the picture Collins painted, known widely by the fine engraving made of it at the time. And there, too, were the blossoming gardens, which now shone in their new garments of resurrection. The stillness of midsummer noon crept over everything as we lingered in the sun and shadow of the old village. Slowly circling the hall, we came upon an avenue of lime-trees leading up to a stately doorway in the distance. The path was overgrown, birds and squirrels were hopping unconcernedly over the ground, and the gates and chains were rusty with disuse.

His [Dickens's] favorite mode of ex-

ercise was walking; and when in America, scarcely a day passed, no matter what the weather, that he did not accomplish his eight or ten miles. It was on these expeditions that he liked to recount to the companion of his early life; and when he was in the mood, his fun and humor knew no bounds. He would then frequently discuss the numerous characters in his delightful books, and would act out, on the road, dramatic situations,

times the emphasis which critics have laid upon Simplicity, though they have not infrequently confounded it with narrowness of range. In like manner when treating of fiction they have overlooked the fact the simplest must be that which best expresses the thought. Simplicity of diction is integrity of speech; that which admits of least equivocation, that which by the clearest verbal symbols most readily calls up in the reader's mind the images and feelings which the

Early Days of Oxford Halls

To trace the history of the life in the Halls is to get some insight into the dim days before colleges and statutes, when the University was still a fluctuating body, a center of gathering for the learned or would-be learned vagabondage of many countries. In those times a college edu-

part of him. If we choose a person for a friend, we like him, let us say, to be simple and natural, reliable and without swagger. Whether he is rich or poor, grave or gay, does not matter so long as we can depend on him. And it seems to me that a picture, to be in good taste, must have analogous qualities—that it should, like our ideal friend, be in accord with the best standards; it should be in harmony with the best we know.—George Clausen, R. A.



A view of Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives

where Nickleby, or Copperfield, or Swiveller would play distinguished parts. I remember, he said, on one of these occasions, that during the composition of his first stories he could never entirely dismiss the characters about whom he happened to be writing; that while the Old Curiosity Shop was in process of composition, Little Nell followed him about everywhere; that while he was writing Oliver Twist, Fagin, the Jew, would never let him rest, even in his most retired moments; that at midnight and in the morning, on the sea and on the land, Tiny Tim and Little Bob Cratchit were ever tugging at his coat-sleeve, as if impatient for him to get back to his desk and continue the story of their lives. . . .

Sometimes he would pull my arm while we were walking together, and whisper, "Let us avoid Mr. Pumblechook, who is crossing the street to meet us," or "Mr. Micawber is coming; let us turn down this alley to get out of his way." He always seemed to enjoy the fun of his comic people, and had unceasing mirth over Mr. Pickwick's misadventures.

What a treat it was to go with him to the London Zoological Gardens, a place he greatly delighted in at all times! He knew the zoological address of every animal, bird, and fish of any distinction; and he could, without the slightest hesitation, on entering the grounds, proceed straightway to the celebrities of claw, or foot, or fin. The delight he took in the hippopotamus family was most exhilarating. He entered familiarly into conversation with the huge, unwieldy creatures, and they seemed to understand him. Indeed, he spoke to all the unphilological inhabitants with a directness and tact which went home to them at once. He chatted with the monkeys, coaxed the tigers, and bamboozled the snakes, with a dexterity unapproachable. All the keepers knew him, he was such a loyal visitor, and I noticed they came up to him in a friendly way, with the feeling that they had a sympathetic listener always in Charles Dickens.—James Thomas Fields in "Yesterday with Authors."

Simplicity in Writing Means Unity

The first obligation of Simplicity is that of using the simplest means to secure the fullest effect. But although the mind instinctively rejects all needless complexity, we shall greatly err if we fail to recognize the fact, that what the mind recoils from is not the complexity, but the needlessness.

Simplicity of style, will, therefore, be understood as meaning absence of needless superfluity:

"Without overflowing full."

Its plainness is never meagerness, but unity. Obedient to the primary impulse of adequate expression, the style of a complex subject should be complex; of a technical subject, technical; of an abstract subject, abstract; of a familiar subject, familiar; of a pictorial subject, picturesque.

Simplicity of a structure means organic unity, whether the organism be simple or complex; and hence in all

writer wishes to call up. Such diction may be concrete or abstract, familiar or technical. . . . We shall often be simpler in using abstract and technical terms than in using concrete and familiar terms which by their very concreteness and familiarity call up images and feelings foreign to our immediate purpose. If we desire the attention to fall upon some general idea, we only blur its outlines by using words that call up particulars. Thus, although it may be needful to give some definite direction to the reader's thoughts by the suggestion of a particular fact, we must be careful not to arrest his attention on the fact itself, still less to divert it by calling up vivid images of facts unrelated to our present purpose.

The law we are considering will command and forbid the use of concrete expressions and vivid imagery according to the purpose of the writer. A fine taste guided by sincerity will determine that use. Nothing more than a general rule can be laid down. Eloquence, as I said before, cannot spring from the simple desire to be eloquent; the desire usually leads to grandiloquence. But Sincerity will save us. We have but to remember Montaigne's advice: One must guard against big phrases in humble subjects; they produce the effect of a false white beard on the chin of a child.

Here another warning may be placed. In our anxiety lest we err on the side of grandiloquence, we may perhaps fall into the opposite error of tameness. Sincerity will save us here also. Let us but express the thought and feeling actually in our minds, then our very grandiloquence (if that is our weakness) will have a certain movement and vivacity not without effect, and our tameness (if we are tame) will have a gentleness not without its charm.

Finally, let us banish from our critical superstitions the notion that chastity of composition, or Simplicity of style, is in any respect allied to timidity. There are two kinds of timidity, or rather it has two different origins, both of which cripple the free movement of thought. The one is the timidity of fastidiousness, the other of placid stupidity; the one shrinks from originality lest it should be regarded as impertinent; the other, being new, it should be wrong. We detect the one in the sensitive discreetness of style. We detect the other in the complacency of its platitudes and the stereotyped commonness of its metaphors. The writer who is afraid of originality feels himself in deep water when he launches into a commonplace. For him who is timid because weak, there is no advice, except suggesting the propriety of silence. For him who is weak because fastidious, there is this advice: get rid of the superstition about chastity, and recognize the truth that a style may be simple, even if it move amid abstractions, or employ few Saxon words, or abound in concrete images and novel turns of expression.—George Henry Lewes.

The Potter

The potter forms what he pleases with soft clay, so a man accomplishes his works by his own act.—Hippodamia.

education was far from being a badge of respectability. The eager student was only one remove from the beggar, and both were often first cousins to the knave. The Aula was a microcosm out of which all the stately forms of our modern institutions were developed. Vigorously democratic in nature, it kept much of this quality in forms and customs to later days. Its beginnings, so far as we can trace them, were rude and simple. A band of scholars—gathered no man knows where—would come to Oxford, hire a lodging, choose one of their number Principal, and your Hall was established. Its one connection with the greater University power was the surety given by the Principal to the Chancellor that the rent was not too great for the thin purses of his friends. . . . It might be that the place grew and prospered. Freshmen straggling up from the country, whether their own masters or under the care of a "bringer," would be waited on by touts from the Halls and the favor of the young gentleman's attendance requested. If the youth were of a good name, probably the Master would come in person and deprecatingly suggest that his lectures might be given at least a three-days' trial. So bad grew the habit in Paris that a statute was passed expressly against it. But, indeed, the custom was not inflexible. Our young man from the country might hire his own lodging if he pleased and live at his ease, if he found no Hall to his liking.

The authority in the Halls was light, for the Principal owed his position to the consent of the whole community. He might, indeed, transfer the goodwill of the thing to another Principal, but his successor had to appear cap in hand and get the popular sanction. The great man was not necessarily a Master or even a Bachelor of Arts; and it is not till late in the fifteenth century that we find academic status a requirement for the office. But by and by the institution became more formal, as the authority of the University body increased, and the flagrant individualism of the little Halls disappeared. The Chancellor became able to remove a Principal at his discretion. In the time of Edward I. he acquired a right of veto over the Hall statutes, and gradually certain moral qualifications were made indispensable in candidates for admission. All this was the beginning of the end, and towards the close of the Middle Ages the little democratic Halls were beginning to be absorbed in the larger organization of the College. But while they existed they formed the center of a very vigorous, interesting, and turbulent life.—From "Brasenose College," by John Buchan.

Good Taste in a Picture

It seems to me that taste in a picture is something like natural good manners; in man: not depending on the elements—the clothes—of the picture, but on the temperament it displays, and the measure of its harmony with our acknowledged standards; for a man's picture reveals his outlook on the world, and is in that sense a

And Then I Saw Jerusalem

And then I saw Jerusalem
Lying an opalescent gem,
Or breastplate, 'mid the ephod's blue
And gold and purple ambient hue,
A city from the skies let down
To be henceforth the whole earth's
Crown.
Set 'mid the Holy Land.
—John Finley.

What Authorities Are Necessary

And as I told you, I do not contend for names, nor particular powers—though I state those which seem to me most advisable; on the contrary, I know that the precise extent of authorities must be different in every nation at different times, and ought to be so, according to their circumstances and character; and all that I assert with confidence is the necessity, within afterwards definable limits, of some such authorities as these; that is to say:

I. An observant one:—by which all men shall be looked after and taken note of.
II. A helpful one, from which those who need help may get it.
III. A prudential one, which shall not let people dig in wrong places for coal, nor make railroads where they were not wanted; and which shall also, with true providence, insist on their digging in right places for coal, in a safe manner and making railroads where they are wanted.
IV. A martial one which will punish knaves, and make idle persons work.
V. An instructive one, which shall tell everybody what it is their duty to know, and be ready pleasantly to answer questions if anybody asks them.

VI. A deliberate and decisive one, which shall judge by law, and amend or make law.
VII. An exemplary one, which shall show what is loveliest in the art of life.

You may divide or name those several offices as you will, or they may be divided in practice as expediency may recommend; the plan I have stated merely puts them all into the simplest forms and relations.

You see I have just defined the martial power as that "which punishes knaves and makes idle persons work."

For that is indeed the ultimate and perennial soldiery; that is the essential warrior's office to the end of time. "There is no discharge in that war."—From "Time and Tide," by John Ruskin.

A Humming Bird in a Garden

Have you pleasure in a garden? All things thrive in it most surprisingly; you can't walk by a bed of flowers, but besides the entertainment of their beauty, your eye will be saluted with the charming colors and curiosity of the humming bird, which revels among the flowers, and licks off the dew and honey from their tender leaves, on which it only feeds. Its size is not half so large as an English wren, and its color is a glorious shining mixture of scarlet, green and gold.—Robert Beverley.

"Spiritual Origin"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
"IN Science man is the offspring of Spirit. The beautiful, good, and pure constitute his ancestry. His origin is not, like that of mortals, in brute instinct, nor does he pass through material conditions prior to reaching intelligence. Spirit is his primitive and ultimate source of being; God is his Father, and Life is the law of his being." Thus does Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, write of man on page 63 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, under the marginal heading, "Spiritual origin." Like every other fundamental statement of Christian Science it is, from the human standpoint, entirely revolutionary. At one stroke, Mrs. Eddy breaks free from all the speculation of the ages as to the origin and being of man, and reveals the primal fact which has existed from all eternity. It is, of course, essentially a scientific statement, and, being a scientific statement, is capable of proof and demonstration. How then shall the spiritual origin of man be proved and demonstrated? For answer, let recourse be had to the words and works of Jesus of Nazareth. What did Jesus teach about the origin and being of man?

Well, in the first place, Christ Jesus declared emphatically that God is a Spirit, or as the Revised Authorized Version of the New Testament more correctly translates it, "God is Spirit." On another occasion, he declared, with equal emphasis, that it is the Spirit that quickeneth and that the flesh profiteth nothing. Repeatedly, he spoke of God as his Father, and, on one memorable occasion, he affirmed his own brotherhood with all men, in the message he sent to his disciples by Mary Magdalene after the resurrection, "But go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God." Then, speaking of evil in all its manifestations, he described it simply as a lie, a liar and the father of itself; whilst to the woman by the well at Sychar he said that the hour was coming and even then was that those who worshiped the Father should worship Him in spirit and in truth. Much more might be cited from Jesus' words, from his simple, direct statements, as from his parables, to show that he understood in its fullness what Christian Science teaches, the allness of Spirit, God, the nothingness of matter, and the likeness of man to his Father.

Jesus, moreover, was very far from confining himself to words in explaining this wonderful truth. He proved it by demonstration. Indeed, knowing the human mind as he knew it, it is unquestionable that he placed his works before his words as an immediate missionary power. "Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me," he declared, on one occasion, to his disciples, "or else believe me for the very works' sake." And from the first of these works, the changing of the water into wine at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee, to his final demonstration of spiritual all-power in the ascension, he was engaged in proving the allness of God by demonstrating the nothingness of matter, and the impotence of its so-called laws.

Now in his healing of the sick, not only in ones and twos and even tens, but in whole multitudes at a time, there is no record that Jesus ever used a drug, ever advised any special treatment, or ever failed to heal a case. The "Talitha cumi," the "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise," the "Lazarus, come forth," were in every case all-sufficient.

And how did Jesus do these wonderful works, works which he promised could be done, and commanded to be done by all who believed on him, and even greater works. He did them through his understanding of man's spiritual origin. "Jesus beheld in Science," writes Mrs. Eddy on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health, "the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

What then of this seeming reality, the mortal man? Is not mortal man the product entirely of the five physical senses, and is not everything in mortal consciousness traceable to these senses? Then, are not these senses, first, last and all the time, purely mental, rather than what is termed physical? The so-called pains and pleasures of seeing, hearing, feeling, smelling, tasting, are mental experiences; whilst all the so-called good or bad in human circumstances is the same. When the so-called good news takes the place of so-called bad news in human consciousness; when the belief in affluence succeeds a belief in poverty; when a belief in sickness is supplanted by a belief in health, all that has taken place is a mental change. The more the human being reasons on the matter, the more he is faced with the fact that the whole apparently aimless round of human experience is a mental experience. Just here, Christian Science steps in and solves the problem, showing how this mental mortal experience is a counterfeit of the immortal, spiritual reality, man in the image and likeness of infinite Truth, Life, Love, Principle, God, All-power, All-presence, reality. And, once this primal fact is apprehended, however dimly, the great transformation by the renewal of the mind, as

Paul expresses it, begins. Or as Mrs. Eddy so wonderfully describes it on pages 115 and 116 of Science and Health:

"SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATION OF MORTAL MIND

"First Degree: Depravity.
"PHYSICAL. Evil beliefs, passions and appetites, fear, depraved will, self-justification, pride, envy, deceit, hatred, revenge, sin, sickness, disease, death.

"Second Degree: Evil beliefs disappearing.
"MORAL. Humanity, honesty, affection, compassion, hope, faith, meekness, temperance.

"Third Degree: Understanding.
"SPIRITUAL. Wisdom, purity, spiritual understanding, spiritual power, love, health, holiness.
"In the third degree mortal mind disappears, and man as God's image appears."

I Was Light-Hearted

I was light-hearted,
And many pleasures to my vision started;
So I straightway began to pluck a posy
Of luxuries bright, milky, soft and rosy.
A bush of May flowers with the bees about them;
Ah, sure no tasteful nook would be without them;
And let a lush laburnum oversweep them.
And let long grass grow round the roots to keep them.
Moist, cool and green; and shade the violets,
That they may bind the moss in leafy nets.
A fibert hedge with wild briar over-twined,
And clumps of woodbine taking the soft wind.
Upon their summer thrones; there too should be
The frequent chequer of a youngling tree,
That with a score of light green brethren shoots
From the quaint mossiness of aged roots:
Round which is heard a spring-head of clear waters
Babbling so wildly of its lovely daughters
The spreading blue-bells. . . .—Keats.

The Novel-Writer

What am I, a novel-writer, trying to do? I am trying, with such limited means as I have at my disposal, to make little pocket-theatres out of words. I am trying to be architect, scene-painter, upholsterer, dramatist and stage-manager, all at once. Is it any wonder if we novelists do not succeed as well as we could wish, when we try to be masters of so many trades?—F. Marion Crawford.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Opportunity of the World

THE world is out of joint, declare the politicians from Washington to Cape Town. As a matter of fact, the world is no more out of joint than it has ever been. What is really happening is that the world is finding itself out, which is a very considerable step toward reformation. It would, indeed, be far more accurate to say that the world is enjoying, or getting over, it depends just upon how the individual looks at it, one of its periodical awakenings from the deep sleep of materiality which overwhelmed Adam in the garden of Eden. To the statesmen these awakenings are always troublesome and dangerous. For it is during them that the mob becomes more aware of its strength, that the scholar insists upon thinking aloud, and that the mongers in conventions and platitudes are called upon to give an account of themselves. All this should be a cause for congratulation, and to those who understand it really is. But to the fearful, and their name is legion, it is an hour of horror and trepidation.

Now the man who fears is always the materialist, that is inevitable. He is the man who stores his possessions in barns, and, when the doors refuse to close upon their contents, smiles as he says to himself, I will pull down my barns, and build greater. These are the men who, having shaken their heads for decades over the backwardness of Europe, are now shaking their heads over the fact that Europe, having discovered its backwardness, is engaged in petulantly smashing its crockery. Yet they should know that no effect occurs without a cause; and that, consequently, if Russia, for an example, is socially, politically, and economically, on the scrap heap today, it is because Russia was socially, politically, and economically in the last stages of dissolution yesterday. There are those who attribute the orgy of '93 to the brutalizing effect of centuries of Bourbon and Valois rule. There are those, on the other hand, who think that the poison came from external influences of extraordinary subtlety and depravity. But no country can be guilty of an excess of which it is incapable. The people of France then, like the people of Russia now, had their ideals, and the pursuit of those ideals made them servants to their own misery. But that misery was as much the necessary effect of those ideals as it was the necessary prelude to better things.

Mankind has seen the whole panorama often enough before. It is the fluctuation of what is termed human nature, and there is nothing whatever new in it. Egypt built up a mighty power on what? The right of the few to exploit the lives of the many; and today Egypt is a memory. Greece established a wonderful civilization and an even more wonderful art, but the system was vitiated by slavery. What happened? The art is in the museums, the civilization in her books. Rome followed, drunk with materiality, and found its inevitable answer in the doom of dust to dust. But meantime, in a despoiled corner of its tremendous empire, Christianity had come into being, Christianity with its command to find freedom in Truth, and life in Love. Of course, the politicians got to work to use Christianity, as they had used the gods of Olympus, and the demons of central Asia and the Nile Valley. Constantine saw the immense possibilities of the opportunity: he did not understand the danger of playing with fire. The politicians never have.

Gradually, however, Christianity developed the moral sinew for the revolution, the revolution not of turning kings off their thrones but of changing the hearts of men. The politicians did not understand, they could not. When the news came to Rome that an Augustinian canon, in a little German town, had nailed a challenge to orthodoxy to the doors of his church, Pope Leo, surrounded by all the material might, majesty, and dominion of the Vatican, dismissed the incident as "the drunken frolic of a German monk." But it was Leo who was drunken, though not with wine. They called him, Leo the Great. "Great men," wrote a philosopher, in a little New England town, more than three hundred years later, "are they who see that the spiritual is stronger than any material force; that thoughts rule the world." And Emerson was right.

It is this overwhelming fact of Christian teaching, that all true power is spiritual, which is overturning, overturning, and overturning the material conventions of the world today. The great war has been followed by the great peace, but no one knows better than those who made the peace that there is no peace. There could not possibly be because the first requirements of peace have not been met. Neither Europe, nor any other continent, has learned its lesson during the war. It has waited like its neighbors until now, without finding any escape through the delay. The lesson it had, of course, to learn was the lesson of selfishness. But national selfishness is dignified with the name of patriotism, because nations do not see that national problems, being only individual ones multiplied by the census returns, such patriotism is merely a greatly extended megalomania. The example of history counts for nothing in such circumstances, otherwise a historical atlas might not be without its appeal. So it comes about that nation after nation loses in the race, for the reason that it has made the prize not the uncorruptible crown of the epistle to the Corinthians, but the golden apples of Milan.

What the world needs, then, almost more than anything else, at the present moment, is clear leadership, and by leadership is meant not the effort to think for it, and so to weaken its mental processes, but rather an attempt to marshal and coordinate the facts of its social, political, and economic existence, without bias and with a supreme truthfulness, so as to enable the listener or hearer to form correct estimates of conditions, and to act fearlessly on those estimates. In doing this, of course, selfishness, whether individual or national, must be rigorously put

upon one side. Indifference as to how your neighbor lives must become as illegitimate as indifference to what is happening beyond your borders. Only on such a basis is demonstrable Christianity a possibility. When the greatest thinker of all time told the crowds pressing round him that his father and brother, and his sister and mother, were those who were striving to be obedient to Principle, he gave the world a lesson in socialism as different from that of the socialists as his teaching of internationalism was different from that of the internationalists. To learn to act so as to manifest an understanding of what this really does mean should surely become the ideal of the Christian, and so of the Christian state.

Strategy in American Politics

WITH the progress of the political campaign in the United States, a few facts and a few prospects stand out clearly. In the first place, most citizens, or at least those who have thought on the subject at all, are agreed that some kind of international cooperation is highly desirable. Any disagreement is simply as to whether the present League of Nations is an adequate means for such cooperation or whether some better arrangement is necessary. Most people, however, expect some considerable changes in the Covenant before a permanently workable cooperation is achieved. The main point of uncertainty in the campaign is, therefore, whether the changes are to be maneuvered by a Democratic or a Republican administration. The prospect is that even if Mr. Cox were to be elected, standing as he does for the present League of Nations, he could not be at all sure that two-thirds of the Senate would concur in his plans. In any case, it is not possible that the present election should result in a Senate two-thirds Democratic. Some Republican votes would be necessary for any concurrence. Thus in order to secure ratification of the Treaty, including the League of Nations, he would have to accept some changes or reservations. The deliberations of the Senate on the subject would probably include much attempted bargaining, unless in some way a sufficient number could be induced to put aside personal preconceptions for the general good, as in the period after the last election when the whole problem of entering the war was considered. There is, indeed, usually more inclination toward cooperation during the first two years after a presidential election than in the second two years, which tend to be given over to preparation for the next campaign.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Harding is elected, the problem before him will be, not only to secure the concurrence of the Senate, where he may or may not have the advantage of a Republican two-thirds majority, but to induce the other nations, which have ratified the Treaty and the League of Nations, to accept the changes that he urges. Though he is making his campaign as a definite opponent of the present League, the prospect is that the best he could secure in the end would be a modification of the League which is already in operation. It would seem, therefore, that there can hardly be much difference in the extent of international cooperation to be participated in by the United States under either a Republican administration or a Democratic one. In the end the public of all countries is almost certain to demand the fullest possible cooperation. Thus it is probable that even if Mr. Harding is elected, he will, sooner or later, have to accept the present League as a basis for going forward, regardless of his protestations.

The situation is interesting, but not unusual, in American politics. Only four years ago President Wilson made his campaign partly on the ground that his work had so far kept the United States out of the war. Yet, even as the campaign developed, it became more and more evident that such an aloofness could not be maintained much longer. Afterward the most that could be said on this point was that the United States had kept out of the war until the right time to go in. Doubtless, if a Republican administration is elected this year, it will later be necessary to explain that the United States has been kept out of the League only until the right time for participation. That is the strategy of the situation. Each party vigorously desires to be the one to arrange the cooperation and to get the credit for it.

Many of the statements and much of the attitude of both parties in the thick of the campaign are merely evidences of what Miss Rose Macaulay, the English novelist, has recently termed "Potterism." As one of her characters remarks in her book of that name, Potterism appeals over the heads of facts to prejudice and sentiment, as "the very opposite to the scientific temper." In other words, the speaker continues, "Potterism is all for short and easy cuts and showy results." That is a criticism that can frequently be urged against the strategy of American political campaigning. The pessimistic way might be to regard this as leading only to interminable wrangling, no matter which party wins in the election. The better way is to recognize that all the apparent disagreement is, perhaps, in the last analysis, not so irreconcilable as it seems. If the people generally are educated to understand and to demand international cooperation, it will come about regardless of whether Republicans or Democrats are the instrumentalities in the development. In his Autobiography, Benjamin Franklin records that, on a certain occasion, "the conversation at first consisted of mutual declarations of disposition to reasonable accommodations, but I suppose each party had its own ideas of what should be meant by reasonable." Yet, in spite of that divergence, that particular point of contention was amicably settled. Hence the American electorate should be encouraged to look for an equally amicable settlement sooner or later, in proportion as there is the real demand for international cooperation. When the election is over, it will be the duty of all concerned to work out the best possible plan of progress in the circumstances.

Eastern Siberia

THE most that can be said about the present situation in eastern Siberia is that it is both obscure and confused on all points save one, and that is that Tokyo is making the utmost use of obscurity and confusion to further the Japanese design. Japan has a tremendous faith in the accomplished fact. This, indeed, may be regarded as

something very like a key to her foreign policy. The provision of suitable explanations never presents any difficulties to the Japanese diplomatist, and so Japan has always worked on the basis of doing what she wanted to do, and explaining it afterward. It was on this basis, for instance, that she overthrew the Russian Government in Vladivostok, and occupied the city, last April, at the same time carrying out a similar policy farther north at Nikolsk and Khabarovsk. It was on this basis that she, later on, landed troops farther up the coast, favored the formation of a new buffer state in eastern Siberia, and proceeded to occupy the northern portion of the island of Sakhalin.

Japan is still explaining these actions to her own complete satisfaction. Her occupations are only defensive measures, absolutely essential police actions, and nothing more. Japan stands ready, she declares, to evacuate Siberia "as soon as conditions in Far Eastern Russia become normal, when the Japanese nationals are protected as to their lives and property and when all menaces are eliminated in Manchuria and Korea." But Japan alone is to decide when this happy day has at last arrived. And so it is in regard to her more recent action in the island of Sakhalin. Tokyo's reply to the strong note of protest over this matter which issued from Washington has not yet been made public, but sufficient is known about it to show that it traverses the same ground as many previous explanations. Japan's policy is purely defensive. Although the Bolshevik régime has succeeded the imperial, Tokyo insists that, none the less, there exists on the part of the Russians a strong desire for conquest, and, in order to protect her own interests, Japan must act decisively.

Now what are these interests which Japan has in Far Eastern Siberia, the protection of which demands such energetic measures? They are, of course, purely commercial interests, and a couple of years ago, comparatively speaking, they did not exist at all. As has been pointed out, on several occasions, in The Christian Science Monitor, Japan is engaged in carrying out a tremendous work of peaceful penetration in eastern Siberia. The effort she is making today, indeed, to create an unassailable claim of interests in Siberia, in Shantung, and in Manchuria, is, it may be ventured, quite unprecedented. Concession after concession has been silently secured in Siberia, generally by the most unimpeachable legal process from all manner of temporary provisional governments, and Japanese capital has never been lacking to exploit these concessions.

The very latest word on the subject is to the effect that there are four separate governments east of Lake Baikal. They are variously described as Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik, but the one fact that is always made to emerge in regard to the situation is that everything is in a state of supreme unsettlement, which is probably true, and that no settlement can be looked for until Japan is really free to tackle the question, which also is probably true. The Japanese idea of a settlement, however, and that entertained by the Siberians, might differ quite considerably.

About Gainsborough

OF THE many towns and villages which this present tercentennial year of the sailing of the Mayflower is bringing, once again, into notice, each one has its own peculiar claim to distinction. There is Scrooby, for instance, the birthplace of William Brewster, and "the beginning of it all"; Austerfield, two miles and a half to the north, "by a path across the meadows of the Idle," the birthplace of William Bradford; Amsterdam, the city which first gave the Pilgrims refuge; Leyden, their home for many years, and so on. To Gainsborough, the old rambling town on the banks of the Trent, belongs the distinction of being one of the last rallying points of the Separatists in England. "At the accession of James I," writes one authority, "there is supposed to have been in the whole kingdom but one of their churches in operation. That was some hundred and fifty miles from the capital, at Gainsborough, and was in charge of a pastor of 'right eminent parts' who bore the neither marked nor un-English name of John Smith." Twelve miles away to the west, around the little hamlet of Scrooby, there were some others, who, after the Gainsborough congregation had fled to Holland in 1605-06 still held on. It was this remnant, of course, which afterward formed the nucleus of the church of the Pilgrim Fathers.

But Gainsborough claims a deep connection with the whole movement. For here, for a time, labored Pastor John Robinson, and here, today, stands the "John Robinson Memorial Church," as a witness to his work. Even in John Robinson's day, Gainsborough was a place with a long story behind it. Centuries before the coming of the Conqueror, the Saxons had sailed up the Humber and on up the Trent, and settled amidst the rich lands where Gainsborough now stands. So important was the place, indeed, in the early years of the eleventh century, that Sweyn, the Danish conqueror of England, regarded it as his capital. Here he settled, and here his high-prowed ships moved up and down the broad Trent. And here, even in Sweyn's time, so many suppose, on that same plot of ground in the middle of the town where, today, stands the "old Hall," with its brick and timber walls and its wonderful fine stone oriel, there stood another old hall, in which Sweyn himself lived, and in which his son Canute held his court. Then even before Canute's time, Alfred the Great, so, again, it is supposed, lodged here when he came to "Gegnesburh" on the occasion of his marriage with Ethelwulf, daughter of Ethelred. Thus Gainsborough has at least a thousand years to its name.

And in all those thousand years the river has, of course, been the thing. "The broadening Floss hurries on between its green banks to the sea, and the loving tide rushes to meet it, checks its passage with its impetuous embrace." So does George Eliot, in the "Mill on the Floss," describe the Trent, and that curious phenomenon at the time of the spring tides called the "eagre" or the "bore," which, when the intruding tide overcomes the river current and rides on the surface of the stream,

rising in a wave six or seven feet high, rolls on from the mouth of the Trent to Gainsborough, a distance of more than twenty miles."

Editorial Notes

TEXTILE workers in congress at Turin have voted 400,000 strong against Bolshevism, while the Socialist Congress at Reggio has cast its ballot in favor of the Third International, with qualifications. To those who follow events in Italy closely these two decisions come with no surprise. On the one hand, the Lenin doctrines are rejected because they might mean Italy's isolation; on the other, they meet with sympathy because they aim at dictatorship of the proletariat. It is not difficult to understand the textile workers' decision when it is remembered that Italy depends upon foreign nations, that have closed their doors against the Soviet form of government, for the coal that keeps Italian machinery in motion; but it is hard to appreciate the action of the Socialists at a time when Italy needs the united effort of the nation to wipe out its debt and start building anew, when Hungary and Germany have firmly denounced Bolshevism, and when Lenin and his acolytes have nothing better to exhibit as the product of their régime than a sad picture of Russia, shut off from the world and at war with itself.

TARIFF revision seems likely to be the dominant issue in Canadian politics at the next election. In fact, except during the war-time election period of 1917, when the question before the electors was one of "winning the war," the tariff has long been a dominant factor in the Dominion political campaigns. The contention of the present government is that a tariff is essential to prevent Canadian manufacturers from being driven out of business, and that if the existing tariff is reduced materially the value of the Canadian dollar will drop further than it has already. The farmers, on the other hand, maintain that articles regarded as the essentials of existence should not be taxed, while the leader of the Liberal Party favors reducing taxation and duties on the so-called essentials and on the instruments of production, so as in every way to encourage Labor and productive forces. The federal commission under the presidency of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, which is touring the Dominion, should, however, be able to collect sufficient evidence to enable the electors to get down to concrete facts.

ONE interesting result of the heavy crop of new cinema theaters which will arise in London to stimulate competition in the photo-play business, as soon as the restrictions on luxury building are removed, will be the increased importance attached to interior decoration. Modern photo-plays may show little real artistic progress, but the environment in which they are screened already begins to evince a novelty and enterprise in decorative art that will go far to compensate for other deficiencies. No longer does the first empty shop or storehouse, with perhaps a few unimportant structural alterations and a rough-and-ready seating accommodation, make a suitable "movie-show," capable of drawing the crowds. The connoisseurs of that form of entertainment today are more particular. They will seek out the house that excels in dreamlike devices of artificial lighting, aesthetic mural designs, and luxurious fauteuils in which to recline and enjoy the performance. Recent announcements of projected theaters indicate that all these requirements are to be plentifully supplied.

TEN THOUSAND pounds for a Bible! That is a measure, not of religious zeal, but of the zeal of the bibliophile, for it was a Mazarin Bible, that edition of the Latin Vulgate which was published at Mainz, and was the first of all printed Bibles. It is sometimes called the Gutenberg Bible, but as that name arouses controversy, it is now more often called the Forty-Two-Line Bible. At or about the same time a Thirty-Six-Line Bible was printed. Possibly the latter came from the press of Fust and Scheffer, while the Forty-Two-Line Bible came from Gutenberg's press. Famous as they are for the beauty of their workmanship, the absence of the printer's name is striking as a piece of modesty. The date also is absent. A casual inscription in one copy by a vicar of one of the Mainz churches shows that it left the press earlier than 1456. A copy is to be sold at Sotheby's, in London, on November 9.

A LONDON newspaper supplements its complaint about a revision of fares upward on the London Underground Railways with a verse quoted from a widely distributed poster as follows:

Over the tree tops, up to the skies
When costs go higher, the prices will rise;
When prices rise, the wages ascend;
Up go the fares, and—well—where will it end?

Seeing that the revision of fares merely involves the substitution of three-halfpenny fares for penny ones, there is a distinct probability, judging from the experience of other countries, that "it" will end a little higher still.

ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA, provisional President of Mexico, has achieved a partial prohibition in his country, and, although he is not receiving general cooperation in enforcement, he has taken a step meriting all the assistance possible. Mr. de la Huerta is not a new champion of prohibition, for, as Governor of Sonora, he did a great deal for his State through an effective dry law. But the success of the movement in Mexico depends on successive administrations, and both for the protection of their own borders and for the future of Mexico, prohibitionists of the United States who are looking toward foreign fields would do well to give some attention to their neighbor on the south.

ONE of the problems before the people of the United States is how to meet the demand for teachers, there being a marked shortage. A comparison with the educational situation in China, makes the American problem appear fairly simple. To render instruction general in that country, it is estimated, in the 1919 China Year Book, that 1,000,000 primary schools would be required in the place of the 50,000 now existing, with a staff of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 teachers.